# THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 2. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, January 12, 1870. Established 1818.



## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

### Business Cards.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and is now with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the very latest Trimmings to be received in Paris, including Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Feathers, Jewelry, and Tinsmith Paper Patterns. Dress and cloak making and sole agent for Mrs. M. Wilcox's celebrated Corsets. Parties visiting Indiana county, Pa., will find her at her residence, on Water street, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Our citation hours between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. [sept29:tf.

LADIES' SEMINARY.—The Winter Session will commence on Tuesday, September 14, 1869. Every effort will be exerted with experienced assistant teachers. Miss Mary A. Bunn, graduated in the highest class of the celebrated Miss Peter, graduated in the high school where the subscriber was for a number of years, and her experience as a teacher in this Seminary. Those desiring to see our Catalogue, will call on or address the Principal, D. H. A. M'LEAN.

SELECT SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE.—The Fall Session of this Efficient Annual Session will commence its Fifteenth Annual Session on the 6th of September, under the superintendence of the Principal, Rev. H. T. Cope, A. M. Special attention will be paid to the preparation of pupils for the Common Schools, Academies and Institutions, by a competent corps of experienced teachers. Lads prepared for the Junior Class in College. Ladies prepared for the Senior Class, or given a Boarding Education. Location favorable and moral, healthy and pleasant, as well as Primary, Academic and Collegiate. Send for a Catalogue to REV. H. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.—Joseph Lightner, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, &c., No. 52 Wood street, Pittsburgh, where he will be pleased to see his friends and the public generally. Also, has a manufactory of Fulton and Penn streets [jan5:1y.

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the Foundry lately occupied by Anderson & Son, in Rochester, Pa., is prepared to meet the old customers and the public generally with either the BEST COOKING, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings, Machinery, and work manship. The work will be conducted by J. ANDERSON & SONS.

HARMONY HILLS.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has purchased and taken charge of the Harmony Hills Hotel property, formerly occupied by Messrs. Barnhisel & Kennedy, and for many years conducted by them as a first class hotel. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of the patronage so long bestowed upon the house by the public. Every effort will be made to render the guests satisfied with their stay. Good stabling and attentive hostlers. Charges reasonable. SAMUEL DAVIDSON, Harmony, Pa.

A NEW BAKERY.—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, Pa., and vicinity, that he has opened a New Bakery in Beaver, and is now prepared to furnish the public with Bread, Cakes, Pies, Confectionery, &c., at the shortest notice. Orders promptly attended to. Shop in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Coulter. Call and see. Jan. 5, 1870. [jan5:1y. JOHN HANNAS.

A. ROSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country. Office in S. G. Fetterman's building, on Water street, Rochester, Pa. Consultation hours between 1 p. m. and 3 p. m. Medicines and prescriptions carefully dispensed. [jan5:1y.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—All kinds of Collections promptly attended to. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Coulter. Collections, Insurance and Conveyancing attended to. [jan5:1y. JOHN HANNAS.

J. ROSENBERG, Attorney at Law, Office in Mc'Callum's Building, Beaver, Pa. [jan5:1y.

J. R. ANDERSON, Attorney at Law, Office in Mc'Callum's Building, Beaver, Pa. [jan5:1y.

A. ROSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country. Office in S. G. Fetterman's building, on Water street, Rochester, Pa. Consultation hours between 1 p. m. and 3 p. m. Medicines and prescriptions carefully dispensed. [jan5:1y.

J. RESIDENT, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Beaver, Pa., (in room adjoining D. Weimer's store,) keeps on hand a full assortment of Gold watches and jewelry, which he will sell at the lowest figures. Repairing of all kinds done in the best manner and warranted. Engraving done to order. The public is invited to call and examine stock. Give us a call. [jan5:1y.

DANIEL MILLER, Cabinet Maker, Bridgewater, Pa., shop on Second street, between Merchant and Union streets. Coffins made to order at the shortest notice. Hearse furnished when desired. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. [jan5:1y.

DANIEL MILLER, JR. DAVID MILLER.

MILLER'S Goods For Farmers: Agricultural Steamer and Cooker, State and Virginia Corn Sheller, Thermograph, Manures, Guano, Cider copper strip, Shafts, Axes and Self Sharpening Hay, Straw and Feed Cutters, Hay Presses, Corn Shellers, Powers, &c., &c. Send for circulars.

W. W. KNOX, 139 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of the celebrated Iron City Chilled Plows. Be sure to see the name "Knox & Co." on the beam. [jan5:1y.

HENRY LAPP, Dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE, Bedsteads, Chairs, &c., Rochester, Pa. The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. [aug18:6m


### Miscellaneous.

T. O. MORGAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug18:6m.

WALL PAPER & WINDOW SHADES

In great variety, also

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS SLATES,

The Largest and cheapest assortment of ALBUMS to be found in either city, at

F. C. WELL & CO'S.,

NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.

*ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.*

aug18:6m.

## THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less excited over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

*Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,*

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

## To The Public.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in announcing the public that, notwithstanding the "hardness of the times," he has, as much, a full supply of all articles connected with the

Grocery Business.

Among which may be found a full assortment of

Hardware.

Embracing everything usually called for in a country store.

A Large Stock of the Best

Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, &c., &c.;

All of which are for sale, and the best in the market. The best brands of

FLOUR,

Can always be obtained at my Store, and at as low a price as can be afforded.

Cornmeal, Feed, &c., Kept on hand, and sold in any quantity. His assortment of

Queensware, Glass &c.,

Is complete, and well compare favorably with any stock in the county. In short, he aims to keep a

FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE,

And no pains nor efforts on his part will fail to make it such.

Having been in the Grocery Business for a number of years, and becoming familiar with it in all of its branches, he feels confident that he will be able

**To Please his Patrons.**

Remember the Stand.

Stewarts' Block, Bridge Street, Bridgewater Pa.

A. S. HARVEY.

jun5:1y.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES, $30.00.

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do in a day in less than half as much time and has not the fourth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.

STRAW & MORTON.

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 29 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

nov26:1y.

FLOUR.

Bucher & Ryder's Best,

made at Massilon, Ohio, is now taking the lead.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER,

have it constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, at

Lower Figures

Than any other Flour of the same

QUALITY

sold in the county.

oct6tf.

NEW GOODS!

Fall and Winter Wear.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES

*FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR*

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr., Bridgewater, Pa.

march:tf

### Miscellaneous.

[37 Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

A MARANTH Lodge No. 294, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, in Coffin's Hall. [feb10:tf


SPRING STOCK.

CARPETS

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM, BROTH'S.

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Have on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

WINDOW SHADES,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

M'CALLUM BROS.

mar24:1y.


[37 Blank warrants for sale at the Argus office.

This is no Patent Medicine Humbug, gotten up to dupe the credulous, nor is it represented as being composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing Remedy, a perfect Specific for Catarrh and Cold in the Head, also for offensive Breath, Loss or impairment of the sense of Smell, Taste or Hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the virulence of Catarrh.

We offer in good faith a standing Reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Sent by mail post paid on receipt of 60 cents. Four packages for two dollars or one dozen for five dollars.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

mar2:1myje3:ms:sep3m.dec.3m.)

HARDWARE.

Glass, Nails & Paints,

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa.

Are large quantities of manufacturers all kinds of

Building Hardware.

Such as Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Strap Hinges, Bolts, Sash Locks and Pulleys, Shutter Hinges and Fastenings, &c., &c.,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS

Saws, Augers, Planes, Plane Bitts, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Level Squares, Braces, Brace Bitts, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Hatchets, Adzes, Axes, &c., &c.

*Plasterers' and Mason's Trowels.*

FARMER'S TOOLS,

Shovels, Spades, Picks, Mattocks, Forks, Hoes, Breast, Trace, Draw, Halter, Dog & Cow Chains.

Also a full line of

Housekeepers Goods,

such as table and pocket Cutlery, Spoons, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Apple pearers, Sad Irons, &c., &c.

*NAILS OF ALL SIZES,*

Comprising Fence and Finishing, in any quantity, and as low as can be bought in the city.

GLASS,

A large supply constantly on hand of all sizes, and single and double strength, at manufacturers prices,

PAINTS.

WHITE LEAD, RED LED,

and every Color, dry and in oil.

MINERAL PAINT

WHITING, PUTTY.

Linseed Oil,

TURPENTINE, DRYER, ALCHOHOL, GUM SHILLAC, VARNISHES,

PAINT BRUSHES, GLAZIER'S TACKS, &C.

We buy our White Lead by the ton of manufacturers, and can sell on as good terms as any house in or out of the city.

These goods are our

SPECIALITIES,

and we know we can make it the interest of consumers to buy from us.

All goods delivered in the vicinity and to railroad and river free of charge. Orders carefully filled.

*S. J. CROSS & CO.*

oct6,1y.


### Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 8.45, P. M., leaves Galion 7.1 [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.15 P. M., leaves daily.]

| STATIONS. | Exp's. | Mail. | Exp's. | Exp's |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 155AM | 645AM | 945AM | 215PM |
| Rochester | 330 | 1055 | 1230 | 450 |
| Salem | 506 | 1211 | 1245PM | 606 |
| Alliance | 615 | 1313 | 133 | 650 |
| Canton | 720 | 1215PM | 228 | 646 |
| Massillon | 747 | 1240 | 243 | 705 |
| Orrville | 820 | 125 | 319 | 738 |
| Wooster | 855 | 201 | 350 | 825 |
| Mansfield | 1025 | 351 | 527 | 940 |
| Crestline { A | 1100 | 440 | 600 | 1010 |
| Crestline { D | 1115 | 450AM | 630 | 1020 |
| Bucyrus | 1140 | 621 | 652 | 1043 |
| Upper Sandusky | 1215PM | 715 | 728 | 1115 |
| Forest | 1244 | 748 | 801 | 1155AM |
| Lima | 150 | 905 | 915 | 1255AM |
| Van Wert | 256 | 1018 | 1021 | 200 |
| Fort Wayne | 430 | 1150 | 1205AM | 340 |
| Columbia | 511 | 1256PM | 1256 | 420 |
| Warsaw | 609 | 144 | 138 | 4540 |
| Plymouth | 656 | 230 | 202 | 550 |
| Valparaiso | 828 | 439 | 447 | 720 |
| Chicago | 1020 | 635 | 630 | 930 |

| STATIONS. | Mail. | Exp's. | Exp's. | Exp's |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 450AM | 930AM | 955PM | 940PM |
| Valparaiso | 720 | 1000 | 655 | 1151 " |
| Plymouth | 901 | 1125 | 830 | 220AM |
| Warsaw | 1005 | 1215PM | 913 | 337 |
| Columbia | 1055 | 1253 | 1027 | 438 |
| Fort Wayne | 1130 | 125 | 1120 | 520 |
| Van Wert | 115PM | 226 | 1227AM | 713 |
| Lima | 225 | 353 | 132 | 830 |
| Forest | 419 | 510 | 240 | 940 |
| Upper Sandusky | 455 | 540 | 305 | 1005 |
| Bucyrus | 515 | 546 | 347 | 1046 |
| Crestline { A | 550 | 610 | 415 | 1115 |
| Crestline { D | 550AM | 630 | 425 | 1125PM |
| Mansfield | 631 | 700 | 453 | 1206 |
| Wooster | 711 | 745 | 545 | 1257 |
| Orrville | 805 | 852 | 643 | 227 |
| Massillon | 843 | 931 | 717 | 258 |
| Canton | 913 | 1003 | 753 | 318 |
| Alliance | 1115 | 1025 | 810 | 355 |
| Salem | 1152 | 1056 | 905 | 445 |
| Rochester | 1255PM | 1208 | 1005 | 541 |
| Pittsburgh | 315 | 130 | 1155 | 705 |

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.55 p. m; New Castle, 3.15 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5.50 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 8.35 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9.50 a. m. Youngstown, 10.45 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.10 a. m; New Castle, 7.30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2.50 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6.20 p.m; Youngstown, 7.05 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Passenger and Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | Mail. | Exp's. | Accom |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 815AM | 1255PM | 235PM |
| Euclid Street | 820 | 1246 | 346 |
| Hudson | 903 | 140 | 415 |
| Ravenna | 1001 | 240 | 513 |
| Alliance | 1109 | 349 | 600 |
| Bayard | 1132 | 415 | |
| Wellsville | 105PM | 435 | |

GOING NORTH.

| STATIONS. | Mail. | Exp's. | Accom |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wellsville | 535AM | 355PM | |
| Bayard | 1025 | 510 | |
| Alliance | 1120 | 555 | 745AM |
| Ravenna | 1208PM | 611 | 815 |
| Hudson | 1243 | 636 | 855 |
| Euclid Street | 140 | 719 | 956 |
| Cleveland | 200 | 730 | 1010 |

GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | Exp's | " | Mail. | Accom |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bellair | 515AM | 725AM | 150PM | 420PM |
| Bridgeport | 535 | 815 | 200 | 440 |
| Steubenville | 700 | 1005 | 305 | 600 |
| Wellsville | 810 | 1125PM | 430 | |
| Smith's Ferry | | 146 | 516 | |
| Beaver | 925 | 220 | 620 | |
| Rochester | 1000 | 305 | 650 | |
| Pittsburgh | 1055 | 335 | 655 | |

GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | Mail. | Exp's. | Accom | Accom |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 625AM | 155PM | 350PM | |
| Rochester | 735 | 255 | 500 | |
| Beaver | | | | |
| Smith's Ferry | 817 | 333 | 548 | |
| Wellsville | 920 | 415 | 620 | |
| Steubenville | 950 | 520 | | 705AM |
| Bridgeport | 1059 | 628 | | 815 |
| Bellair | 1010 | 640 | | 830 |

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

| Leaves | Arrives |
|---|---|
| N. Philadelphia, 640 a. m. | Bayard, 945 a.m. |
| Bayard, 1050 a.m. | N. Philadelphia, 140pm |

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.


*Dry Goods.*

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

*A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.*

178 Federal Street, Allegheny

jun2:1y.


## FROM A MAN.

In the southwest portion of the Territory of New Mexico, and fifty miles east of its western border, is to be found a small stream whose tributaries have their source high up in the Sierrillo mountains. The stream is known as the Miembres River. After tumbling and foaming adown the rough, rocky sides of the mountains, the river flows from along the plains beneath it for a few miles and winding curves, a distance of some twenty miles, when it suddenly sinks from sight and loses itself in some unknown subterranean channel.

For about five miles from the point where it disappears, the bed of the river contains the banks of the stream are thickly covered with a dense, luxuriant growth of scruboak, cottonwood, and other kinds of wood. From this point to where the stream leaves the surface of the earth, it is entirely devoid of vegetation, the shape of a tree or shrub, and the whole surrounding region is more than usually dismal in appearance; a dreariness not unequal in this wild and desolate region of the Far West.

The old Mail route to California crosses the Miembres about half way between the timbered portion of the river and the point where it sinks beneath the earth. A kind of mail station was formerly kept here, but has long since been discontinued. Two or three adobe huts still exist, and survive the wear and tear of the elements, assisted to do so by a few Mexican families who tenant them, and who manage to eke out an existence by cultivating small patches of ground by means of irrigation, and spreading passing trains with fuel brought from the timber, near the base of the mountains, on the backs of donkeys. But the poor Mexicans have not only these hardships of life to contend with; but others in the shape of hostile savages, who harrass them at every favorable opportunity. The Indians, no doubt, could easily drive them away if they were so disposed; but it is said their motive for not doing so is a shrewd one. They permit them to remain and raise stock whereon to supply the Indian commissary when it becomes depleted by a scarcity of game. The poor Rancheros watch their grazing stock with vigilance for some time; when nothing being heard or seen of Indians in the neighborhood, they become careless and, before they are aware of the fact, several of their best cattle are stolen from under their noses by their red neighbors; who, it is said by good and experienced judges, are the most expert wholesale thieves on the continent. Sometimes the Indians are caught in the pilfering act; the Mexican—as a matter of course—resists, and as a consequence either the Rancheo or the Indian is killed.

From this point a long view can be obtained in a southerly direction. Three high mountain peaks can be plainly seen running their hoary heads heavenwards. They are known as "The Three Sisters," and are situated in the Republic of Mexico, and are often used as a landmark by those who follow no beaten road in traveling over these wild wastes.

There is a little history attached to the crossing of the Miembres river that may interest those who, at the time of the occurrence, were aware of the principal events that then transpired, and who live over once more their youth. A number of years ago a pamphlet was issued by [illegible] parties, and pretty widely distributed, setting forth [illegible] language imaginable the prospects of a most flourishing [illegible] city, located on the crossing of the Miembres. That was certainly and surely going to be *the* city of the west; and that, too, at no distant day. The writer, or writers, dilated in a most eloquent strain; enumerating the advantages such a place was destined to have from the great tracts of farming land to be found on every side of the town; that, as a public grainery, it was to outdo even Chicago: the immense facilities for grazing stock, etc., were set forth—about the only truth the authors were guilty of;—the neighboring mountains were also described as abounding in a variety of the most desirable timber, and all that was needed was a few saw-mills at once to furnish materials for the building of the city that was to be. The location of the town site, the number of public buildings already erected were most critically and graphically described, especially the crack hotel, which was dwelt upon with much pride; no doubt to set at rest the minds of those who might have contemplated visiting their investments, as to the proper feeding of the inner man; and also, that most every thriving town or city, and a well kept hotel, are identical with each other. The vast mineral wealth that was deposited in the surrounding mountains, would certainly draw a large population to the town; the facilities for mining; the countless rich lodes of gold and silver ore that abounded on every side, was also shown up in gay colors. But, as a clincher, the Miembres was described as a large river which flowed by the town, through the Republic of Mexico, and finally emptied into the Gulf of Mexico; that it was navigable for boats of large tonage two-thirds of the distance from its mouth; and navigable for steamers of light draught to some distance above the city, and this was to be the means of bringing supplies to the future city, it giving in return its unrivalled products. How far the swindle succeeded, in the way of taking cash from the pockets of ambitious real estate speculators, will probably never be proven, though it is said by western persons who claim to know something of the matter, that a large amount of desirable (?) lots were disposed of for a round sum—principally to eastern men—and lots were in request until a very large "mice" was "smelt," when the whole affair collapsed like a bursted balloon. It is said that a few of those who had purchased property in the place on representation, undertook to visit their purchases by way of the Gulf of Mexico. To be sure, they found the Gulf; but, for their lives, they couldn't find the Miembres river. What their feelings must have been, on learning the true state of the case, can only be imagined.

There have been a number of similar swindles in the Great West, especially during the prevalence of the "Western Fever" which raged like an epidemic some years ago; but, I think the one just narrated shades them all. GALEN.

—The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention on Wednesday last, re-nominated General John Bedell for Governor, and General M. L. Donahoo for Railroad Commissioner. The resolutions express an abiding faith in the principles of the party and of opposition to centralization; denounce the action of Congress in relation to Georgia; exact honesty and fidelity in Government officials; denounce monopolies as unjust and prejudicial to national progress; declare centralization and monopoly twin instruments of evil; that all contracts, bonds and securities should be taxed, and that the debt not otherwise specified should be paid in currency.

—The Colorado Legislature organized on Tuesday, with George P. Hillsdale as President of the Senate, and George W. Miller as Speaker of the House. Gov. McCook, in his message recommends female suffrage, the abandonment of Indian treaties, and a thorough immigration system.

*From Report of State Supt. of Common Schools.*

## Beaver County.—Jas. Waltham.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

*Houses.*—Not less than eleven thousand dollars have been expended for building and repairing school houses; about nine thousand more than were expended for the same purposes last year. This is some evidence of progress, and it speaks well for those districts that have been moving. However, the sum expended should have been much larger. Several districts that are standing still, and have been for some time, should have built at least one new house each. We have twelve houses in the county that are entirely unfit for school purposes. Most of these should have been rebuilt, and could have been, without difficulty, had directors and citizens willed that it should be done.

Six new houses were built. One, especially, in Brighton, Greene, Hanover, Industry, New Sewickly and South Beaver districts; all of which are first class houses, except that in New Sewickley, which is too small, and therefore not well adapted to school purposes. It is very poor economy, when building school houses, to sacrifice the conveniences, comfort and welfare of pupils in order to save a few dollars expense to the district. In several districts houses have been repaired, and in some new and better furniture has been furnished. The directors of Rochester borough have enlarged their house by an addition of four rooms, and have now one of the finest common school buildings in the county.

*Schools.*—The efforts which teachers are making to qualify themselves for the work constitutes the most perceptible improvement that we have to note. We have two classes of teachers. One class includes those who intend to make a business of teaching, the other includes those who intend to teach but a short time and then engage in some other calling. The efficiency and welfare of our schools depend, mainly, on the first class; and this class of teachers are, very generally, making commendable efforts to improve their qualifications. A greater number is in attendance at Normal schools, at present, than has been at any former period since those schools were established. One hundred and seventy-eight teachers were employed. Thirty six of these were without any experience; thirty eight had taught less than one year, making seventy four, or nearly one half the whole number that had little or no experience. We have, therefore, to report the average grade of qualifications of teachers, and the general efficiency of our schools about the same they were last year.

WORK DONE BY SUPERINTENDENT.

*Examinations.*—Twenty nine public examinations were held, at which two hundred and seven applicants were examined. One hundred and eighty eight received provisional certificates; two professional, and seventeen others, were rejected. Also, by request of directors, sixteen private examinations were granted. Believing that examinations should be conducted so as to awaken an interest in education, as well as to test the qualifications of teachers, I adopted a combination of the oral and written methods. In many districts the directors, and a good number of citizens, were present. School boards very generally employ their teachers at the close of examinations.

[illegible] hour and a half each. Besides gathering the usual statistics, the time was spent in hearing recitations, in becoming acquainted with the methods of instruction and government, in making suggestions and giving encouragement to teachers, and before leaving, from ten to fifteen minutes were spent in addressing the pupils, with the view of inciting greater interest in their studies.

*Institutes.*—One county and two district institutes were attended. The county institute was held during the third week of October, at Rochester. It was attended by one hundred recitations, which were arranged in four classes, and put in charge of as many instructors daily, for systematic instruction in the common school branches. A portion of each day was devoted to reading essays and to discussions on subjects that had been previously assigned. The evening sessions were devoted to lectures, and were uniformly well attended by the citizens.—Prof. Cooper, of Edinboro', Sup't. Gilchrist, of Washington Co, and the venerable C. R. Coburn, Deputy Superintendent of common Schools, contributed largely to the success of the institute.

*Meetings.*—Six educational meetings were held in various parts of the county, which were generally well attended. A lecture on the common school system of Pennsylvania was given at each meeting, treating of the rise and progress, of the object designed to be accomplished by it, and of the duties devolving upon school officers, teachers, parents, and pupils.

In addition to the foregoing, much other work was done, such as traveling, writing letters, correcting and forwarding district reports, &c.

WORK DONE BY OTHER AGENCIES.

As heretofore, the seminaries of Beaver and North Sewickley academy have furnished a good number of teachers for our schools, and in this way have done a good work. But the progress and efficiency of our schools depend mainly upon the working of our common school machinery, and yet the importance of a part of this machinery, the County institute, seems not to be appreciated. Notwithstanding the County Superintendent is required by law to hold at least one institute each year, directors, too generally, are unwilling to aid, even by their influence, in making it a success. Since institutes are enjoined by law, school boards should require their teachers to attend. Of course, real live teachers take an interest in the institute, and are always ready to do anything in their power to make it a success, but to accomplish the most good that can be accomplished by this means, *every* teacher in the county should be present. But this will be only when directors determine that it shall be.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF IMPROVEMENT.

Under this head, the evils operating against our schools were fully set forth in my report for last year, and it is deemed unnecessary to repeat them here.

In closing the term of office for which I was appointed, I take the opportunity of tendering my thanks to directors, teachers and citizens in all parts of the county, for the uniform kindness, courtesy and hospitality with which I have been treated.

A BIG cannon, just cast in Russia, has been tested. It was fired 314 times. Each projectile weighed one thousand pounds, and the charge of powder was one hundred and thirty pounds. The weight of the gun is about fifty tons; the recoil was seven feet; the initial velocity one thousand one hundred and twenty feet per second; and the percussion force at a distance of fifty feet about ten thousand tons. The official report states that this is the most powerful gun in Europe.

## A NEW BYRON STORY

*Medora Leigh; A History and an Autobiography. Edited by Charles Mackay. Crown 8vo., pp. 280. London: Richard Bentley.*

In "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life," Mrs. Stowe wrote: "There was an unfortunate child of sin born with the curse upon her, over whose wayward nature Lady Byron watched with a mother's tenderness. She was the one who could have patience when the patience of every one else failed; and though the difficult one, from the strange, abnormal propensities to evil in the subject of it, yet Lady Byron never faltered, and never gave over till death took the responsibility from her hands." Many have supposed that this child, like the crime of which the child was assumed to be the fruit, was only the phantom of a disordered brain; but the writer of the article in the last *Quarterly Review*, in a note on the passage we have quoted, made the following significant remarks: "As the child was not, what the context may suggest, and has nothing to do with the story, this paragraph is in the last degree wanton and cruel, as *who knows what that child was must feel.*"

What that child was the book to which Dr. Charles Mackay has lent his name professes to reveal. Incidentially it also undertakes to show that Lady Byron's accusation against her husband was unfounded, and to explain how that accusation came to be made. We may warn our readers at the start, 1st, that, supposing the narrative to be authentic, it *proves* nothing as to the truth or untruth of the charge in controversy, though it opens some curious conjectures; and, 2d, that no evidence is offered of its authenticity, while several circumstances connected with the publication are suspicious. Dr. Mackay informs us that he received this autobiography from "a friend," among whose papers it had lain unheeded for 26 year. He does not say who his friend is; he does not distinctly inform us where that friend obtained the MS. For the present, he says, we must be content to know that the friend is a Mr. S——, and that he came into possession of the papers while he was endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation between Lady Byron and the unfortunate person whose story they relate. This is about as unsatisfactory as anything could well be; and we might reject the book at once were it not for one or two circumstances which indirectly and imperfectly vouch for it. It is clear, for instance, both from Mrs. Stowe's account and the comment of the well informed writer in *The Quarterly*, that there was a child of Mrs. Leigh's upon whom some sort of mystery rested; and in the narrative here presented correspondence is mentioned or quoted with various members of the Byron family and well known persons—correspondence which would be at once repudiated if the story were a mere book maker's fraud. Passing over the shameful language which the editor permits himself to use toward Mrs. Stowe in the introductory chapter; the calumnious and utterly uncalled for remarks about American "nigger-worshipers," ultra-Republicans, and grim Puritans, who plotted to destroy the Union as a means of getting rid of Slavery; and the unprofitable resume of the whole Byron controversy which fills nearly a third of the liberally [illegible]

[illegible] In the summer of 1848, twenty seven years after the separation of Lord and Lady Byron, and nineteen years after the poet's death, Medora Leigh, then twenty eight years of age, came from Paris to London accompanied by her child, a daughter of nine or ten. She is described as good looking, lively and agreeable, but in bad health and without money. Her expenses in traveling had been defrayed by a retired English officer, Capt. De B——, another anonymous witness, whose acquaintance she had made at Hyeres, in the south of France, where she had lived for some time before going to Paris. He found her destitute in the French capital; he heard her story; he learned from her lips that she was the daughter of Mrs. Leigh by Lord Byron, and until recently had been treated with great kindness and liberality by Lady Byron; and he urged her to go to London and plead her cause in person with her rich and powerful relatives, helping her out of his slender purse, and even supporting her for some time after her arrival in England. In London she had an interview with Dr. Mackay; Mr. S——, one of the partners in a law firm with which Capt. De B—— had dealings. She wrote out the painful story of her life and convinced him of the truth of her assertions. He had several interviews with Lady Byron's legal advisers Dr. Lushington and Sir George Stephen, with a view of bringing about a reconciliation. He failed in that; he failed also in an effort to induce the family to refund what Capt. De B—— had advanced. But before we pursue this part of the history any further it will be convenient to disregard Dr. Mackay's order of narrative, and look at the extraordinary autobiography which this handsome woman of 28 laid before her counsel:

"I am the fourth child of a family of seven. My eldest sister, Georgiana, married Mr. Henry Trevanion, a distant cousin, in 1826, when I was eleven years old. The marriage, which had met the approbation of no one except my brother, did not turn out very happily, owing to the smallness of fortune and the uneven temper of both parties. I was frequently called in to keep them company, and in March, 1829 (after they had been married three years,) it was decided that I should accompany them to a country house which had been placed at their disposal by my aunt Annabella, Lady Byron, during the time of my sister's approaching confinement. The house was in the neighborhood of Canterbury."

* * * * *

"My sister's illness, before her confinement, was the occasion of my being left much alone with Mr. Trevanion. Indeed, I found myself thrown entirely upon him for society. I was with him both indoors and out, by day and by night, and was frequently sent by my sister into his bedroom on errands, after every one else in the house had retired to rest. Some months passed in this manner, during which Mr. Trevanion took advantage of my youth and weakness, and effected my ruin, and I found myself likely to become a mother, by one I had ever disliked. Mr. Trevanion, when made aware of my position, implored me to tell Georgiana the truth, and throw him and myself upon her mercy. I did so. My misery and my repentance appeared to move her much; and she blamed herself for having thrown me so much in Henry's (Mr. Trevanion's) way. I was but fifteen years of age at this time—in the year 1830."

Mr. and Mrs. Trevanion carried the unfortunate girl to Calais, and there she was prematurely delivered of a child, which was left in charge of a medical man, and died at the age of three months. She went back to her mother's house, concealing what had happened, and there Trevanion seduced her again. Mrs. Leigh was now taken into her confidence, and treated her with great kindness. Mrs. Trevanion was also informed and took her sister off to the country, where, three months afterward, that is, in June, 1831, she was surprised by a visit from Col. Leigh. Georgiana and Trevanion had informed her that Col. Leigh *was not her father*, but she did not believe them, and Mr. Leigh himself was so far from suspecting anything of the kind that he showed more affection for Medora than for any of the other children of the family. Ignorant of her shame, but alarmed perhaps at some of the manifestations of a "wayward nature" and "strange, abnormal propensities," to which Mr. Stowe refers, he took her to London, and placed her in a private lunatic asylum, where she remained about a month. There Trevanion found means to communicate with her and arrange her escape:

"One day the lady to whose care I had been entrusted told me that if I would like to walk out of the house nobody would stop me, and showed me how to remove the chains affixed to the door. I did not hesitate in any choice between two evils, but at once put on my bonnet, followed her instructions, and found Trevanion outside waiting to receive me. We left the street with all possible haste and secrecy, which we might have spared ourselves, as nobody attempted to follow us. We made our way to the Continent, and for two years after this lived together as man and wife on the coast of Normandy, under the assumed name of Monsieur and Madame Aubin."

This elopement, Medora says, was contrived at by her sister, who wanted to get rid of her husband (and no wonder), and did in fact apply for a divorce, but it was not granted. We pass over the life of the guilty pair in France. There the daughter, Marie, whom we have already mentioned, was born—the only solace of this thrice unfortunate child of sin. She corresponded with her mother, who sent her what little money she could spare—but the Leighs were always in pecuniary embarrassment. Other relatives did something for her, and in 1838 she left her paramour—if that name could be applied to a man she never loved—and went to a neighboring town. At last, in 1840, she received an affectionate letter from Lady Byron, with offers of assistance and protection, and an invitation to go with her to Paris. She accepted the offers with joy. What followed she must tell in her own words:

"At Fontainbleau, where she was detained by illness, Lady Byron informed me of the deep interest she felt, and must ever feel for me. Her husband had been my father. She improved and sought my affection by every means, and almost excited my confidence to the most unlim

# The Beaver Argus.

A. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

**Beaver, Pa., Jan. 12, 1870.**


IN order to give the Governor's message entire, in this week's ARGUS we are obliged to defer much other interesting reading matter.

The inauguration of Governor Geary takes place on the 18th inst., and already the Senate has appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the event. There will be a large attendance on the occasion, and several military organizations from different parts of the State have signified their intention of participating in the ceremonies. In the evening the inauguration ball will be held at Brant's Hall.

IT is understood that on the occasion of the arrival of Mr. Peabody's remains at Portland, the United States government will be represented by its naval officers only. It would not be convenient for the head of a department to go at this time, and the suggestion to that effect has, after consideration, been rejected. It is possible the Governor of Massachusetts may be present to receive the remains and to take part in the ceremonies.

THE action of the New York Legislature in repealing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment is variously discussed. The question thus raised was discussed by the House Judiciary Committee at the last session, and it is understood it is to be presented in each branch next week, so that both Judicial Committees may make a report upon it for the guidance of Congress.

THE Republican members of the State Legislature met on last Thursday, and nominated Mr. Mackey, present incumbent, for State Treasurer. Before going into caucus "noses" had been counted, and Gen. Irwin finding that he was without the requisite number of supporters, withdrew from the contest. Nineteen of the Republicans staid out of the caucus entirely; eight others voted for Gen. Irwin, notwithstanding he was not a candidate; and the remainder voted for Mr. M., whose votes nominated him. For a day or two before the caucus was held, the fight raged bitterly between Irwin and Mackey, and their respective friends; and so evenly balanced did the contest seem, that the Mackeyites thought it advisable to send to Washington for Gen. Cameron, who suddenly appeared upon the ground and took an active part in the settlement of the question. Mackey's money bags, together with the skill of the Winnebago Chief was too much for Gen. Irwin, and he yielded to the same pressure this year that was brought to bear against his election in 1869.

While we regret Gen. Irwin's defeat, we are nevertheless gratified in being assured that his successful competitor and friends will not realize so largely from the unexpended balance in the year to come as they are alleged to have done during the present one. The indications point unerringly to a radical reform in the management of our State finances by the speedy passage of wholesome legislative acts; and that this reform will be the result of the course of a number of Republican newspapers in Pennsylvania, is clear, beyond the shadow of a doubt. This much they have accomplished at least.

The *Quay-Commercial* libel suit has a new phase. During the preliminary hearing before the Alderman, Mr. Quay's counsel were in a hurry to get through, so that the information might be laid before the Grand Jury which was then, and continued in session for two weeks after the defendants were bound over. The latter after the Grand Jury had adjourned were anxious to know what action that body had taken in the matter, and were not a little surprised to find that neither *Mr. Quay, nor the Quay—Commercial* case had been brought before the Grand Jury at all. Their surprise was heightened on going to Ald. Neeper's office, and learning from that officer that he had made no return of the information, but withheld it. The only reason he gave for his conduct in the matter was that Mr. Quay's attornies had so directed, and that was sufficient authority for his action. The *Commercial* adds:

"We must say that the directions of Mr. Quay's counsel to the Alderman, and that officer's obedient course, in withholding the information whereby a speedy trial was prevented, were entirely consistent with their course on the preliminary hearing. But how will these things appear to the public? Are they consistent with the professed desire of Mr. QUAY to have the truth developed, or of his counsel for a speedy trial? But one inference can be drawn from the facts as we have related them. That inference the public will inevitably draw. We desire to have the truth brought out, and so thus and we have looked for a speedy trial. If the prosecution want time to enable witnesses to get out of the way, we can understand their tactics. If they are afraid to face the truth—if the case has presented aspects they dreamed not of, whereby they themselves are virtually placed on trial—their course can readily be understood. The public are appreciated, will experience little difficulty in coming to a satisfactory conclusion on the subject.

IF any one believes that the Republican-Retrenchment-and-Reform newspapers of Pennsylvania, have accomplished no good within the past year, let them read the proceedings of the Legislature for last week. He will then see that but about one half of the pasters and folders employed last winter, are employed this session. This item itself, will save $20,000 or $25,000. Let the reader go a step further, and he will see that there will be no costly Legislature Record to pay for, for the session of 1870. To dispense with that "luxury" will save the State $75,000 or $100,000 more. Then too, in all probability, the Legislature will see that the Treasury is so managed that the *State*, and *not the Treasurer*, will be benefitted by the unexpended balance. These reforms were demanded by such Republican Journals as the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, Lawrence *Journal*, Washington *Reporter*, Beaver ARGUS, Lancaster *Express* and *Father Abraham*.

That they succeeded in obliging the Legislature to take favorable action upon them is one of the encouraging signs of the times. Let the good work go on. If the newspapers here refered to, can accomplish a similar amount of good each year, their editors should be looked upon as public benefactors by every tax payer in the State.

## Governor's Message.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:*

GENTLEMEN: From the days of William Penn, the great and pious founder of our Commonwealth, it has been the universal custom of my predecessors, when making their annual communications to the General Assembly, to acknowledge their gratitude to, and dependence upon the Great Lawgiver of the Universe. In imitation of their noble example, let us earnestly invoke His blessing and guidance in our efforts to perform the great work of legislation now before us, in such manner as to meet His approbation, as well as that of our common constituents.

In transmitting to you the seventy ninth annual message since the organization of the present State government, it affords me the highest gratification to congratulate you and our fellow-citizens generally on their enjoying, to an unusual degree, the blessings of health, and unstinted prosperity; and that our principles and institutions—the pride and boast of every true hearted patriot—altho' tried again in the crucible of a heated political contest, the heavings of popular passion, and the collision of parties, from which we have just emerged, remain unimpaired and vital in every part.

Under such auspicious circumstances you have assembled, for the purpose of discharging the important duties, and assuming the special responsibilities which devolve upon you. It is extremely difficult, even with the greatest caution in your deliberations, to enact laws that will fully meet the expectations and approbation of all the people; but much of this difficulty may be overcome by avoiding legislation for personal and special interests, and not being unmindful of the magnitude of the interests of the State, and of its rapidly advancing population, wealth and influence to destinies beyond the reach of human vision. A nobler heritage was never given to man than we possess geographically and politically of the greatest importance; an area of more than forty-four thousand square miles; diversified with mountains, valleys; plains and rivers; mountains covered with majestic forests of valuable timber of almost every variety; plains dotted with comfortable homesteads, and presenting well cultivated farms and luxuriant fields marked by the advancement of agriculture—the parent supporter and stimulator of every species of industry, exchange and commerce; hills and valleys with teeming mines of all the varieties of coal, iron, oil, salt and other minerals; with farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, wool growers, coal and iron miners, oil producers, and merchants full of activity and confidence; with thousands of miles of railroads and canals to transfer the vast products to market, and accommodate the travel of four millions of happy and prosperous people. Nor should we be forgetful of education in all its branches, of the public charities, prisons, reformatories, the collection of properly imposed taxes, the speedy reduction of the State debt, the preservation of order, and the more certain protection of life, business and property. All these interests and perhaps others of equal importance, demand legislation of the most enlightened, liberal and comprehensive character.

In conformity to the requirements of the Constitution, I proceed to invite your attention to such measures as are deemed necessary for your consideration, and to assure you of my willingness to share with you the anxieties and responsibilities of all legislation calculated to advance the prosperity of the people and the best interest of the Commonwealth.

### FINANCES.

From the reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, the following statement has been carefully prepared, and exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1869:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1868 | $1,012,933 37 |
| Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1869 | 5,341,711 28 |
| Total in Treasury during year ending November 30, 1869 | 6,354,644 65 |
| *Disbursements.* | |
| Ordinary expenses paid during the year ending Nov. 30, 1869 | $2,485,111 27 |
| Loans, &c., redeemed at Treasury | 289,644 00 |
| Loans redeemed by Commissioner of the Sinking Fund | 310,704 00 |
| Interest paid at Treasury | 170,645 74 |
| " paid by Com'rs of the Sinking Fund | 1,725,597 97 |
| | $4,853,774 16 |
| Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1869 | $1,500,869 49 |

It will be observed from the above that part of the loans and part of the interest are paid at the Treasury, and part of both by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This produces a complication of accounts; which in order to avoid, and to simplify the financial statement, I recommend that authority be given by law to charge the Commissioners with the whole amount of the State debt, and also with all the money applicable to the payment thereof, and that they alone be credited with all payments on both principal and interest of the State debt.

### PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement showing the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, on November 30, 1869:

| | |
|---|---|
| Funded debt, to wit: | |
| 6 per cent. loans | $33,311,180 00 |
| 5 per cent. loans | 7,377,881 78 |
| 4½ per ct. loans | 112,000 00 |
| | $33,700,561 78 |
| Unfunded debt, viz: | |
| Relief notes in circulation | $68,297 00 |
| Interest certificates outstanding | 15,086 82 |
| Interest certificates unclaimed | 4,444 33 |
| Domestic creditors' certificate | 44 67 |
| | 113,976 57 |
| Am't of public debt Nov. 30, 1869 | 33,814,538 35 |
| Public debt Nov. 30, 1868, was | 33,936,917 13 |
| Deduct the am't redeemed at the Treasury during the year ending Nov. 30, 1869, viz: 6 per cent loans $122,867 18 | |
| Relief notes cancelled 19 00 | 122,886 18 |
| | 33,814,030 95 |
| Pub debt Nov. 30, 1869, as above | 33,814,538 35 |

### REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

At the commencement of the present administration in January, 1867, the total outstanding indebtedness of the State was thirty-seven million, seven hundred and four thousand, four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents. Since then, and up to November 30, 1869, the sum of four million, eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents have been paid, and at five per cent, the sum of $244,493,44, in interest is annually saved to the Commonwealth. Consequently, the total amount of indebtedness of the Commonwealth on November 30, 1869, was thirty two million, eight hundred and fourteen thousand, five hundred and forty dollars and ninety five cents.

The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1869, amounts to four hundred and seventy-two thousand, four hundred and six dollars and eighteen cents.

### ASSETS IN SINKING FUND.

The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follows, viz: Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, six million, three hundred thousand dollars. Agreeably to an act dated March 30th, the Sinking Fund Commissioners delivered all the obligations of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, being third mortgage bonds, to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and received therefor thirty-five second mortgage bonds of one hundred thousand each, making in all three million, five hundred thousand dollars, executed by the said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, payable to the Commonwealth as follows, viz:

The principal of one of said bonds ($100,000) shall be payable each and every year, beginning January 1, 1875, and so continuing annually thereafter until the said sum of three million five hundred thousand dollars shall be paid, with interest thereon from January 1, 1872.

"The citizens of Pennsylvania have always borne taxation not only patiently but cheerfully, and they are still as willing as ever to contribute to the payment of all the obligations resting upon the State; but they expect their public servants who are intrusted with the management of their affairs to act upon the most prudent and economical basis. In a word, they demand reform in the management of the financial affairs of the State, and as far as possible, the retrenchment of all unnecessary expenditures.

On the 30th of January last, replying to a resolution of the Senate, I said:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through the Clerk of your Honorable body, a copy of the following resolution, passed on the 12th inst., to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to submit some plan to the Senate to secure the State from loss by the accumulation of large amounts of surplus funds in the Treasury."

"In reply, I beg leave to direct your attention to my message of Jan. 8th, 1868, in which I say, 'the balance now in the Treasury might be rendered productive by being invested in the bonds of the State, bearing six per cent. interest,' and to the message of January 6th, 1869, where I remark, 'whenever there may be surplus funds in the Treasury, they can with safety and benefit to the State, be employed in the purchase of its outstanding bonds, and in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their maturity."

Since making these suggestions, and maturely deliberating upon the subject, I have seen no reason to change my mind in relation thereto; and now submit the same plan, more specifically set forth, based upon the following statement of the loans of the Commonwealth, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of over due loans, including bank charter loans, and relief notes unredeemed | $ 523,483 25 |
| Am't payable in 1870, int. at 5 per ct. | 1,488,815 65 |
| Am't payable in 1871, int. at 6 per ct. | 2,222,350 00 |
| Am't payable in 1873, int. at 6 per ct. | 4,033,150 00 |
| Am't payable in 1872, int. at 5 per ct. | 92,850 00 |
| Am't payable in 1875, int. at 5 per ct. | 7,500,000 00 |
| Am't payable in 1877, int. at 5 per ct. | 3,944,490 00 |
| Am't payable in 1878, int. at 5 per ct | 201,000 00 |
| Am't payable in 1880, int. at 6 per ct. | 2,000,000 00 |
| Am't payable in 1882, int. at 6 per ct. | 9,973,050 00 |
| Am't payable in 1892, int. at 5 per ct. | 1,185,650 00 |
| Am't payable in 1893, int. at 4½ per ct. | 112,000 00 |
| *Amount of loans* | $33,810,017 90 |

To the liquidation of these loans the surplus funds in the Treasury could, with great propriety, be applied. This indebtedness is held in bonds bearing interest; and it will readily be perceived that this interest will be saved to the State upon whatever amount of these bonds may be redeemed, and the State be saved from all risks of loss by the accumulation of large amounts of surplus funds in the Treasury.

A careful examination will show the beneficial workings of this plan. At the termination of the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1868, there was an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $1,012,915 37. If the suggestions heretofore made had been carried out, the investment of one million dollars, at that time, in the five per cent. bonds of the State due July 1, 1870, which I am credibly informed could then have been purchased at something less than their par value, the interest on the same, from November 30, 1868, to July 1, 1869, would be seventy-nine thousand, one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents, which has been lost to the State. Again on the 30, of November, 1869, there was in the Treasury an unexpended balance of $1,500,862 49. If one million, four hundred thousand dollars of this sum had been invested in the same kind of bonds, at par, on the 1, day of December, 1869, the interest for the seven remaining months, ending July 1, 1870, would be $40,833 34 but which, in consequence of non-conformity to this plan, will be lost to the Commonwealth. I cannot reiterate too strongly my recommendations on this subject, and would, therefore, recommend that a law be passed making it the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to invest all surplus funds as apply to as they accrue in the Treasury, in the purchase of bonds of the Commonwealth next falling due.

I beg, once more, to remind the Legislature that the salary of the State Treasurer should at least be equal to that of the Governor. It is only seventeen hundred dollars, a sum entirely insufficient to command the services of any responsible man, who is required to furnish bond with good and approved sureties, for handling at least five or six millions of dollars per annum, without the unlawful use of State funds, and subsidies from sources that dare not be revealed to the public, because they are positively prohibited by law, under penalties of no ordinary magnitude. Yet there are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantage to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer, unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful scramble, and for the political and moral debauchery which the people of this State seem to be doomed annually to witness in the election of that officer; and because of the disgrace it brings upon their representatives, the people hang their heads in indignation and shame. Then, in the name of the good people of Pa., I call upon the members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, to rise above the murkyness of the polluted atmosphere of the past, to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism, and purify the election of Treasurer as well as that of every officer within this Commonwealth, and punish every one who tampers with the purity of elections. And then every one who shall have performed his whole duty to sustain the true interests of the State and to maintain the high dignity of her character, may return unpolluted and with a clear conscience to his constituents who will receive him with open arms, and with the joyful exclamation of "well done, good and faithful servant."

Liberal appropriations are made annually to our penitentiaries, lunatic asylums, and other charitable and beneficial institutions, without requiring from those who receive and disburse the money any satisfactory evidence that it has been faithfully applied to the objects intended. All officers of the State who receive public moneys, not excepting the Governor, are required by law and usage to settle their accounts, on proper vouchers, in the Auditor General's office. This is right; and there is no good reason why the same accountability should not be enforced against all those who receive annually such large sums of money from the bounty of the Commonwealth. I, therefore, recommend that a law be passed requiring all persons who receive and disburse State appropriations, take proper vouchers for all moneys so expended by them, and make quarterly settlements of the same in the Auditor General's office. This is important, not only to protect the interests of the State, but also the good name of those who receive and disburse the money, and of the members of the Legislature thro' whose influences the appropriations are represented to be procured.

For many years the general appropriation bills have been signed on the day of the adjournment of the Legislature, and I here repeat the suggestions of last year on this subject: "The Governor has been forced either to sign the bills without proper investigation, notwithstanding any objections he may have; suspend the means to defray the operations of the government for the ensuing year, or call an extra session of the Legislature. It is therefore earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable the Governor to give it that thorough examination its importance demands."

### COMMON SCHOOLS.

The peculiar interest which is always manifested by the people in the subject of education, is an inducement to lay before you more at length than would otherwise be done, the principal statistics of the system drawn from the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

There are within the State 1,971 school districts; 13,036 schools; graded schools; 12,900 school directors; 76 superintendents; 17,142 teachers; 815,753 pupils. The average cost of tuition for each pupil is ninety seven cents per month. The whole cost of tuition for the year is $3,500,704,23; Total cost including expenditures of all kinds during the year, $5,986,148,-92. Estimated value of school property $14,045,632.

Notwithstanding the fact that our school law was made general in the year 1848, it is remarkable that there still remains five districts within the State which have not yet conformed thereto. Hopes are entertained that four of these will soon accept the conditions of the law, and the remaining one, known as the Harmony district, under the control of the "Economites," having a good school of its own, will probably not adopt the public school system so long as the present organization of that society exists. It is therefore a subject worthy of hearty congratulation that our school system has been so universally adopted by the voluntary consent and general acquiescence of the people.

As important auxiliaries to our common schools, the Normal schools are entitled to assume the front rank. Their flourishing condition may be understood by the following statistics: The whole number of students that have attended the four Normal schools is 10,237, of whom 321 have graduated. During the past year there were in these institutions 76 teachers and 4,178 students. Since my last annual communication, a State Normal school has been fully established and recognized at Bloomsburg, Columbia county. Its buildings are of the most finished and substantial character, and it commences its career under the most auspicious circumstances. Another is in a state of preparation at California, Washington county, and will probably be completed during the present year.

Your attention is again invited to the fact that there are about seventy five thousand children in the State that do not attend schools of any description, and who are permitted to grow up in ignorance and without employment, and in many instances, from lack of industrial and educational training become not only the votaries of vice, but a prolific source from which the inmates of our prisons and penitentiaries are supplied.

The number of children throughout the State attending private schools, is estimated at eighty five thousand.

The aggregate of the educational condition of the children of the Commonwealth, may be thus stated:

| | |
|---|---|
| Attending the public schools | 815,753 |
| Attending private schools | 85,000 |
| Not attending schools of any kind | 75,000 |
| Whole number of children | 975,753 |

The subject of non-attendance by so large a portion of the children is specially and most earnestly commended to your consideration. It is true economy on the part of the State, if possible, to save these children from ignorance, vagrancy and crime. To neglect them would be inexcusable, if not criminal. Doubtless in your assembled wisdom you will be able to devise some effectual mode by which this evil can be remedied.

Many of the recommendations contained in the report of the Superintendent are of the utmost importance, and eminently deserving of serious attention and legislative action. The facts above set forth illustrate most forcibly the practical value of our almost unrivaled common school system, and bear testimony that cannot be misunderstood, to the wisdom and liberality by which it has been conceived and so successfully carried into effect.

### SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOL.

Attention is invited to the report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, for the year ending May 31, 1869, in which is exhibited their condition, circumstances and expenditures.

The whole number of children admitted to these schools from their origin to the 31st day of May, 1869, is four thousand, five hundred and nine; of whom three hundred and seven have been discharged on order, five hundred and eighteen on age, and fifty three have died; making a total of eight hundred and seventy eight, which left three thousand, six hundred and thirty one in the schools at the end of the year. Up to May 31, 1869, the number of discharges from the schools have exceeded former estimates by one hundred and seventy five. The number of applications for admission on file not acted on, was seven hundred and one; some from every county in the State except six.

The sanitary condition of the children in these schools has been remarkably good. And from the foregoing statement it appears that during the four years in which they have been in operation, the whole number of deaths has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum.

The entire cost for maintenance, education clothing and general expenses for the year ending May 31, 1869, differs but little from the original estimate of the Superintendent, and

| | |
|---|---|
| Amounts to | $500,971,63 |
| To pay which there was an unexpended balance of | $6,001,74 |
| Appropriated April 11, 1868 | 400,000,00 |
| Appropriated March 18, 1869 | 50,000,00 |
| | 456,001,74 |
| Balance unprovided for | $44,969,89 |

For which sum there should be a special appropriation without delay, to meet the pressing wants of the teachers of the different institutions, who have been already compelled to await its payment for more than seven months.

In his last annual report, the Superintendent estimated the expenses for the current year terminating May 31, 1870, at $494,700. The sum appropriated for that year, by act of April 16, 1869, was $450,000. As the Superintendent reports the expenses will not materially vary from his estimate, there will therefore be a deficit of $44,700 for the current year, to be provided for during the present session.

For the maintenance of these schools during the year ending May 31, 1871, it is estimated that $535,500 will be required. Which sum I recommend to be appropriated, with the positive understanding that the expenditures shall not exceed that amount.

We are admonished by the rapid expansion of the system, and by the constantly increasing desire to obtain admission into these schools, that some definite limit should be determined upon by law. We therefore recommended that the indigent children of Pennsylvania soldiers, who served in Pennsylvania regiments, and who died prior to Jan. 1, 1866, from wounds received or disease contracted in the U. S. service during the late war, shall be hereafter admitted and none others.

With unsparing patience, well considered measures, and earnestness of purpose, many defects have been eradicated, and the schools have been advanced to a more perfect and efficient system than that by which they were at first characterized, and elevated to a condition not second to any similar institutions in the country. This humane and philanthropic service is being performed by intelligent officers and faithful teachers, which will be more fully shown by their reports, communicated for the information of the Legislature.

The establishments of these institutions, where the destitute orphan children of the soldiers who lost their lives in the suppression of the late rebellion, are fed clothed and educated at the public expense, continues to command the cordial support, approval and encouragement of our citizens, and tends to elevate, everywhere, the reputation of Pennsylvania, (the first State to establish schools,) to the highest degree, for her justice patriotism and philanthropy.

Most heartily have the people indorsed the past action of their representatives in relation to these schools and there exist not a single doubt, but that they will most cordially approve all necessary appropriations for the continuance of the support, education and guardianship of these adopted children of the Commonwealth. To the honor, State pride and humanity of the Legislature is confided the guarding and maintaining of these sacred interests, and in the faithful discharge of this noble duty, you shall receive from me a special and zealous concurrence.

### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The establishment of this college was undoubtedly intended as a progressive movement, and under the impression that it would contribute much to the easy acquisition of a combined knowledge of agricultural science, and literature, and to promote the practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits of life. It has been fostered by the most liberal legislation, and is endowed with the sum of $381,500, invested in United States and Pennsylvania bonds, yielding an aggregate interest this year of $25,551 00, which has been paid to the trustees of the institution. Thus far the most satisfactory results from the workings of the college have not been realized. But it is now under the direction of a president and six learned professors. It receives for its pupils only males over the age of fifteen years, qualified for admission by a good common school education. There are in it at present forty five students, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase in number. Tuition, board and the ordinary necessaries of life, are there furnished at a less rate than is generally demand for boarding alone, thus affording an extraordinary opportunity to the youth of the country to acquire an accomplished education with comparatively small expenditures. Under these circumstances the college deserves the indulgent sympathy and support of the people.

### MILITARY.

The military department is one of great importance to the honorable history of the Commonwealth, and to that of her citizens individually. It is the custodian of all the military records of the State, and of every officer and private soldier, and the history of every military transaction performed by the State for the suppression of the late rebellion. It has also the custody all the regimental, State and National flags borne by our soldiers, and many trophies of war won by their valor in the field. All of which should be systematically and carefully preserved and perpetuated.

During the last three years all the staff officers required necessary by the war, and the different offices established for the convenience of the soldiers, have been discontinued, and the respective duties performed by them, as well as the official books and papers, have been transferred to the Adjutant General's department, and that it may be generously supplied with such appropriations as have been requested by the Adjutant General for that office.

An unusual martial activity prevails throughout the State, but more particularly in Philadelphia. The encouragement which has been afforded to the uniformed militia has been responded to with alacrity, and is exhibited as follows: In 1866; there were eight volunteer companies; in 1867, thirty eight; in 1868, sixty seven, and in 1869, one hundred and eighty four. No less than one hundred and seven companies were organized during the year ending Nov. 30, 1869, of which fifty six are in Philadelphia, and fifty one in other parts of the State.

This is a small but efficient and well equipped force, which, in case of riot, rebellion or other public danger would be ready at once to imperil itself for the enforcement of the laws and the protection of the lives and property of the citizens. It is, therefore, desirable that the Legislature should give the volunteers such practical aid as would, in some degree, compensate them for the time and money expended to maintain their organizations, in which the people are as much interested as the volunteers themselves.

The report of the Adjutant General will be found a very interesting document, containing much valuable information and many important suggestions. A careful perusal of its contents, and such action thereon as seems to be demanded by their importance, is recommended.—Gen. D. B. McCreary has been elected to membership in one of your honorable bodies, and with his last report he closed his career as Adjutant General. In losing his valuable services from a position he has so ably filled for more than two years, the hope is indulged that the department will gain an intelligent and devoted friend, and an able and efficient advocate in the halls of legislation.

### MILITARY HISTORY.

The report of the State Historian is deserving of your careful attention. In it you will find a detailed account of the operations of his department from its commencement to the present time. The work entrusted to his care is one of no ordinary character and responsibility, requiring talents of a high order, patient industry, careful research, and unbiased judgment. The labor to be performed is immense, and can only be properly appreciated by those fully acquainted with its magnitude. It embraces a faithful account of all the organizations of Pennsylvania troops during the war of the rebellion; the collection and adjustment, in a comprehensive form of each military organization, and an unprejudiced description of all military transactions of importance, so far as the volunteers of the State are concerned, in the camp and in the field, throughout the most terrible conflict of arms that ever occurred in the history of the world. The propriety of such a work must be apparent to every intelligent citizen of the Commonwealth. Certainly it is due to the citizen soldiers, who offered their lives in the defense of their country, that their names should, at least, receive a place in the archives of the State, toward whose honor and glory their gallant deeds have so largely contributed.

The work of the Historian, when completed, will embrace four large octavo volumes, in which the name of every Pennsylvania volunteer will have its appropriate place. Two of these volumes are already completed, in a manner highly creditable to the Commonwealth. The third is rapidly progressing, and with a generous appropriation on the part of your honorable body the entire history will be executed, if not before, soon after the close of the present year. Most other States are publishing histories similar to this, and it is due to the importance of the subject, and to the credit of the State, that Pennsylvania should not be behind in this patriotic undertaking.

### HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

There is, probably, no State in the American Union that has contributed more liberally toward the support of charitable and benevolent institutions than that of Pennsylvania. The appropriations annually made for the benefit of the soldiers' orphans' schools, asylums for the deaf and dumb, blind and insane, and many other similar worthy establishments in which the poor, helpless and otherwise friendless, are cared and provided for, reflect great credit upon the Legislatures who have donated the requisite means for their support. But there is one other institution needed, and the claims for which are more strongly urged by every principle of humanity and patriotism, than any other now in existence, which has not yet received the attention its vast importance imperatively demands. This is a home for the soldiers who have "borne the battle" in defense of the honor, integrity and perpetuity of the American Union. No men living have as powerful claims upon the generosity and nurturing care of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as those, who, upon the battlefield, fought to protect it against threatened devastation and destruction, and who in this patriotic service endangered their lives, sacrificed their health, lost their limbs, and became enfeebled and disabled for life. And yet we daily see these men, (and who does not blush to see them?) to whom we owe the preservation of our government, the homes we enjoy, and almost everything we possess, hobbling about our streets on crutches, with missing limbs, and otherwise so enfeebled as to be entirely unfitted for any remunerative employment, begging their bread from door to door, or sitting upon the corners of the streets turning an organ for the few pennies the charitable passer by may feel disposed to bestow. Every one of these helpless men whose patriotic devotion to his country has brought him to this deplorable condition, is a burning reproach to the State for whose welfare he has met the most serious and lamentable of all misfortunes. All of them appeal, by their wounds and destitution, to the people of the Commonwealth for that care which in such contingencies, was promised the soldier of the Union, his widow, and his orphan children. It is time that all such promises should be redeemed. The wounded and helpless soldiers have a claim upon the State which should not, and cannot be ignored. And I do most earnestly recommend, in their name and behalf, that measures be taken by your honorable body to establish for them a home where they shall be amply provided with the necessary comforts of life and no longer be compelled to be pensioners upon the scanty charity of the world. This is a debt the State absolutely owes, and no time should be lost in its honest liquidation.

### INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

In two former communications your attention was called to the importance of establishing in the State an insurance department similar to those existing in other States. But the Legislature has thus far failed to give to a subject that considerations which interests of such magnitude to the people seem to demand. Insurance departments in some of the States are regarded of paramount importance, as they effectually guard the interest of the insured, and through their healthy influence frauds and spurious companies—so common in Pennsylvania—are rendered almost impossible. The greatest benefits certainly would accrue both to the companies and to the policy holders, as has already been demonstrated in the States of New York and Massachusetts, where the subject of insurance has received the most careful study and attention, and been reduced to a science which commends the approbation and confidence of all who seek its protection. The necessity for such a department, with full powers to organize and examine all insurance companies, is sanctioned by the wisdom of experience, and as I have therefore remarked, the result of the protection thus afforded is that, while foreign companies do immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confined within her own limits; and even here foreign companies maintain a preponderancy. To this same defect is attributable the operations of the numberless worthless companies that have suddenly upstung into existence without any solid basis, and as suddenly expired, to the injury of those whose confidence they obtained, and to the dishonor of the Commonwealth.

In view of these facts I earnestly repeat the recommendation made to the Legislature at its last session, that an insurance department be established, and a superintendent appointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over all insurance companies allowed to transact business within the State. The Community is deeply interested in this matter, and demand legislative protection.

Our laws in relation to life insurance companies are defective and need revision and correction. Without the protection referred to these laws bear unequally upon our own and foreign companies. The latter, being protected by legislative enactment, are enabled to transact an immense amount of business within the limits of the Commonwealth, whilst our companies, having no such protection can do but little in other States. The consequence is, that foreign companies can readily afford to pay a license of *five hundred dollars* to conduct their extensive operations in Pennsylvania, while our companies are grievously oppressed by the imposition of the same license tax in States where their operations are exceedingly limited. And yet these other States have retaliated upon our license law, by adopting its provisions and demanding from our companies the same amount of license in each State that we demand of their companies in ours. This is not only oppressive to our own resident companies, but it fails to furnish a just and equitable revenue from the various companies for the amount of business transacted. The tax should be made to bear equally upon all companies, whether home or foreign, and be adjusted proportionately to the extent of their several operations. Such an arrangement would be just to all—oppressive to none. The abolishment, therefore, of the license law, and the substitution in its place of a reasonable and equitable tax, would meet the approbation of all companies, in favor of equal and exact justice, whether belonging to this or any other State. At the same time it would insure a large income to the Treasury. For instance, there are *thirty seven* life insurance companies from other States doing business in Pennsylvania, who each pay a license of five hundred dollars, making the sum of eighteen thousand and five hundred dollars. Not one of these companies would object to paying an equal tax of say one-half of one per cent. upon the amount of their business. This, in the aggregate of the thirty seven companies, is more than five millions of dollars, on which a tax of one-half of one per cent. would be 25 thousand dollars, increasing the revenue of the State from this source more than six thousand dollars and at the same time equalizing the taxation in accordance with the business done and profits received. An additional law, establishing an Insurance Department, such as is recommended would meet this and all matters connected with the subject of insurance in all its branches.

### THE AVONDALE DISASTER.

The recent disaster in the Avondale Coal Mine, in Luzerne county, is still fresh in the minds of the people. It caused a thrill of horror to spread throughout the country; and even in Europe it has been productive of the most painful emotions and deepest sorrow for the sufferers. Women and children who had been accustomed to regard the occupation of the miner as one of ordinary character, now look upon it as fraught with danger, and part with relatives and friends, when about to pursue their perilous occupation, with fearful forebodings. And even the sturdy miner, himself, trembles at his dangerous calling, and demands greater protection than has hitherto been extended.

The history of this terrible calamity seems to be as follows: Early on the morning of the 6th of September last, one hundred and eight men entered the Avondale Mine to prosecute their avocation. None of them anticipated danger as they descended the fatal shaft; not one supposed that he was entering a tomb in which he was to be buried alive But the destroying angel hovered over them and the shaft, costructed principally of combustible materials, having become ignited from some cause, yet undetermined, was soon a sheet of flame, and huge burning timbers came tumbling above, choking up with fire and smoke the only avenue of escape. Sensible of their peril, the unfortunate men sought a place of safety, but it was not to be found. They cried for succor, but no earthly arm could give them help; hopeless they huddled together, and clasped in each other's arms, met death in one of its most frightful and agonizing forms.

Whilst this fearful scene was transpiring below, the immense wooden structure above the shaft took fire, and burning with frightful rapidity, was soon reduced to a crumbling mass. Thousands of men, women and children soon surrounded the place, and being unable to afford the slightest relief to their suffering friends below, filled the air with lamentations, appalling even to the stoutest hearts. Never before was a scene more heart rending witnessed within the limits of this Commonwealth, and it is trusted that through your prompt and efficient legislative action, another such will never be permitted to occur.

The mines in many cases are constructed and managed in the most selfish and parsimonious manner, the owners exacting the largest amount of profit from them, from the least possible outlay; consequently some of them, like that of Avondale, are nothing put underground man-traps, without any other outlets than wooden chimnies and [illegible] constantly liable to become blazing volcanoes, through which escape is impossible. The lives of as useful a class of men as our miners should not, and must not be permitted to be thus sacrificed upon the alter of human cupidity. Yet a reprehensible neglect to give them that protection by law which their valuable services, at best laborious and dangerous, unquestionably deserve, renders our mining system worse than that of any other country, whilst our mining interests are unequalled by those of any other part of the world.

The most appalling accidents on record have been traced to unsafe methods of ventilation, and more especially to the employment of our furnaces at or near the bottom of the shafts. Where the furnace is used, and the smoke is carried through a wooden chimney, it seems almost certain that sooner or later, by the inevitable accumulation of soot or carbon upon the frame work, it must ignite from the accending sparks or from the heat of the furnace, and a conflagration ensue. To guard against this, it should be made obligatory, if the ventilating furnace be still allowed, to build the chimnies, the sides of the shaft, and the buildings surrounding it at the top with incombustible materials. But even this precaution is no sure safeguard, for the fire is liable, at any moment, to communicate with the "fire-damp" or gaseous vapors, that, despite of all known means of prevention, will generate in the best regulated mines. The propriety of dispensing entirely, therefore, with the furnace, has received the serious consideration of scientific miners and engineers, and the fan, in many instances, has been substituted, which being worked by machinery at the surface, produces a more constant current of air, dispenses it more freely through the gangways and chambers, and, in all respects, accomplishes the object desired with better effect; and when the shafts and surface buildings are fire-proof, without the possibility of danger. This system of ventilation, with advantages so palpably obvious, no doubt, be universally adopted. But the very nature of mining operations subjects them to other dangers. The walls and roofing of the mines, from the effects of blasting and other causes, frequently give way and fill up the gangways so as to render them impassable, as in the more recent calamity at Stockton, which resulted in the death of ten persons. Hence it is absolutely necessary, and should be imperatively demanded, that every mine should have more than a single place of ingress and egress. Whether as regards fire, or any other source of danger to which the miner is exposed, this is the surest promise of safety. Whatever system of ventilation may be approved, or safety lamp adopted, the means of escape from the mines, when danger occurs, will depend very materially upon the provision made for the exit of the miner.

The best method of constructing, ventilating and working the mines, should be unhesitatingly adopted and rigidly enforced. The inquiry, therefore, into the causes which produced this shocking catastrophe—the various theories that have been promulgated concerning it—the remedies for preventing similar occurrences hereafter—the construction and ventilation of collieries, and the modes of conducting their operations so that the operatives may prosecute their labor without imperilling their lives, are proper subjects of legislative consideration.

Such laws as you may enact can most certainly be enforced by competent inspectors in the mining districts, who should be chosen with strict regard to character, integrity, capability and scientific knowledge; and whose duties should be so specifically defined that they cannot be misunderstood.

I, therefore, most respectfully and earnestly recommend that this whole subject receive the attention its importance demands; and that a law be passed so general in its character and so stringent in its provisions, that the people of this Commonwealth will never again be appalled by a calamity within her limits or east as that of Avondale.

### BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

In accordance with an Act of the last Legislature a Board of Public Charities has been appointed, consisting of

# The Beaver Argus.

**Beaver, Pa., Jan. 12, 1870.**

*Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.*


### Rates of Advertising.

| TIME. | 3w. | 6w. | 3m. | 6m. | 1 year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 square—10 lines. | $3 00 | $3 00 | $5 00 | $8 00 | $10 00 |
| 2 squares, do | 3 50 | 5 00 | 7 00 | 10 00 | 15 00 |
| 3 squares, do | 5 00 | 6 00 | 9 00 | 11 15 | 18 00 |
| 4 squares, do | 6 00 | 8 00 | 10 00 | 15 00 | 21 00 |
| ¼ column..... | 8 00 | 11 00 | 15 00 | 25 00 | 35 00 |
| ½ column..... | 11 00 | 15 00 | 20 00 | 38 00 | 60 00 |
| 1 column..... | 22 00 | 30 00 | 38 00 | 60 00 | 100 00 |

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

**State of the Thermometer** for the week ending the 8th of Jan., 1870.

| | 7 A. M. | 2 P. M. | 9 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 2 | 34 degs. | 33 deg. | 34 deg. |
| " 3 | 23 deg. | 32 deg. | 30 deg. |
| " 4 | 26 deg. | 30 deg. | 20 deg. |
| " 5 | 27 deg. | 34 deg. | 26 deg. |
| " 6 | 35 deg. | 39 deg. | 29 deg. |
| " 7 | 23 deg. | 25 deg. | 25 deg. |
| " 8 | 12 deg. | 18 deg. | 17 deg. |

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notices—A. S. Harvey.
Special Notice—Speyerer & Sons.
Executors Notice—Lucy Johnston.
For sale—T. W. Devore.
Wall Paper—J. ½ Price.
Special Notices—S. Snitger & Co.
For Sale—Bank Stock.
Dividend Notice—Edward Hoops.

**Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.**—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the BEAVER ARGUS, since the date of our last publication.

| | |
|---|---|
| I. N. Atkins, Beaver, | $2 00 |
| Thomas H. Mason, Ohioville, | 2 00 |
| M. Wilson, Beaver, | 2 00 |
| S.L. Coulter, Summerville, Ill., | 4 00 |
| Rev. J. C. Chapman, Homewood, | 1 00 |
| John Herron, Fallston, | 2 00 |
| James Wilson, New Brighton, | 2 00 |
| William Thomas, Chippewa tp., | 2 00 |
| Daniel Mitchell, New Brighton, | 2 00 |
| Hugh Martin, Darlington, | 2 00 |
| Charles Conle, New Brighton, | 2 00 |
| Capt. F. X. Reno, Cincinnatti, (O)., | 5 00 |
| Jas. K. Pardee, Wadsworth, (O)., | 2 00 |
| R. G. Phillips, Beaver, | 2 00 |
| John A. Frazier, Beaver, | 2 00 |
| Thomas Stokes, Brighton tp., | 3 50 |
| P. L. Grim, New Galilee, | 2 00 |
| John M. Whitehill, Nevada, | 2 00 |

**Surveyor General's Report.**—We are under obligations to Col. J. M. Campbell, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, for a copy of his annual report for the year ending November 30 1869. It contains much valuable information.

☞ Genuine Merrimack prints, only 12½ cents, at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. jan5;2t.

**Accident.**—Hudson, a little son of W. H. McKenzie, received a severe fall on Sabbath last, which resulted in the breaking of his left arm. The broken limb was promptly dressed by Dr. J. M. Cummins, and the little sufferer is now doing well.

Best country flannels 36 inches wide, only 45 cts. at Fortune's, Rochester. jan5;2t.

**Some Pig.**—Mr. Henry Feicht, of Bridgewater, a butcher of that village, killed a Chester White pig last week which weighed, when dressed, 388 pounds. Its age was nine months. Our readers will conclude with us, that this was "some pig."

Choice New crop New Orleans molasses for sale at A. S. Harvey's store at Bridgewater, Pa. jan5;2t.

**Mill Property Sold.**—Some time about the first of the year John Edgar, esq., of Fallston, this county, sold his valuable Mill property in that village to Messrs. Seager, Herron and Smith, who will hereafter have charge of it. The price paid, we learn, was $9,000.

Everything in the dry goods line at Fortune's at Pittsburgh prices. All we ask is an examination. Diamond, Rochester, jan5;2t.

*Local* copy Fortune's notices.

**A Ripe Old Age.**—On last Friday (January 7th 1870) Robert Darragh, esq., of Sharon, this county, reached his 93d birthday. His health is excellent at the present time, and his mental faculties are unimpaired. He is able to move about quite briskly yet, and bids fair to be with us for years to come. But few persons now living in Beaver county have attained a greater age than Major Darragh, and but few also, who have resided longer in the county than himself.

Prices reduced to suit the times at A. S. Harvey's store, Bridgewater, Pa. jan5;2t.

**Directors of the C. & P. R. R.**—The following persons have been selected to serve as Directors for the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, for the year 1870: J. N. McCullough, Wellsville; G. W. Cass, Pittsburgh; J. H. Devereaux, Cleveland; C. H. Andrew Youngstown; Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeney, L. D. Ricker, Hugh Smith, Henry Hartley, New York; Thos. A. Scott, Philadelphia.

See if you want a good article of queensware, call at the store of S. Snitger & Co., Beaver, Pa. They have just received a full assortment.

Eight pounds of good brown sugar for one Dollar at A. S. Harvey's store, Bridgewater, Pa. jan5;2t.

**Penna. School Report.**—We are under obligations to County Superintendent Fields for a copy of the State Superintendent's Report for the year ending June 1st 1869. The report of our own county Superintendent for that year will be found elsewhere in the ARGUS.

We are requested to state by Superintendent Fields that a supply of the above reports have been left at the office of our County Clerk, where those who are authorized to, can obtain them.

One hundred and fifty barrels of Kennedy and New Creek flour. One hundred bundles wrapping paper, and a few Shovels received and for sale, wholesale and retail at manufacturers prices at Speyerer & Sons, Rochester, Pa.

Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices, &c., of the best quality, for sale cheap at the store of S. Snitger & Co., Beaver, Pa.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!! Go to A. S. Harvey's store, Bridgewater, Pa., for your hardware. He is selling at a very small margin to reduce his stock. jan5;2t.

**Auditors in Session.**—The County Auditors of Beaver county were in session in this place all last week. The Board is composed of the following named gentleman to wit: G. K. Shannon of Hopewell township, William Thomas of Chippewa township, and W. H. Dilkens of Rochester Borough. The Board is composed of competent gentlemen and we have no doubt but that the business which brought them together was faithfully and intelligently attended to.

Flour, Cornmeal, Feed, &c., in any quantity, for sale at the lowest market prices at the store of S. Snitger & Co., Beaver, Pa.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.—*Radical.*

Leaving out of the count those who receive the *Radical* without *paying for it themselves*, the *truth* would be nearer reached by an announcement of this character:

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver *Radical* has a circulation in Beaver county *less* than that of any other paper ever published at the county seat. Advertisers will, therefore, govern themselves accordingly.

Blank Summons for sale at the ARGUS office.

Good Fresh Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. [aug11;tf.

Wm. Fleming & Co's. Great Representative Hat, Cap and Ladies Fur House, No. 139 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. Send for price list of Ladies' Furs. [oct27;3m.

Candies and Confectioneries, of the different kinds for sale at the store of S. Snitger & Co., Beaver, Pa.

Information Wanted.—Mrs. George Lewis now residing in Delaware township Mercer, Pa., (Post office address—New Hamburg, Mercer Co., Pa.,) desires to learn of the residence of a brother named Reece Mynich, who came from Wales about one year ago to this country. Mrs. Lewis left Wales in October, 1869, to meet her husband who had preceded her to this country, but on arriving here found that he had died from injuries received from falling off a tree in the month of October, 1869. Mrs. Lewis is in destitute circumstances and is anxious to learn the whereabouts of her brother, and desires the newspapers of the country to publish this notice.

"Whittlesey's Cure for Sick Headache," is warranted an unfailing remedy; and taken when the first symtons appear will never fail to check the terrible sickness.

A complete assortment of tip top queensware at the grocery, flour and feed store of S. Snitger & Co., Beaver, Pa. Call and see it.

Genuine Merrimack prints only 12 cts. at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. jan5;2t.

Blank Commitments for sale at the ARGUS office.

At a regular meeting of Lone Rock Lodge, No. 222, Knights of Pythias, held at their hall in Beaver Falls, on Jan. 4, 1870, D. D. G. Chancellor, Jas. B. Williams, of Pittsburgh, installed the following officers for the ensuing term, viz: Worthy Chancellor, Jos. N. Hall; Vice Chancellor, W. C. Hillman; Banker, Wm. Barnes; Recording Scribe, H. H. Mason; Financial Scribe, E. A. Shenaman; Guide, C. R. Hale; O. S., Jos. Shenaman; I. S., Rawdon Evans.

Although but a few short months since the institution of the Lodge, it is one of the most solid and best supported Lodges in Western Pennsylvania.

OCCASIONAL.

Look Here!—Go to Fortune's, on the Diamond, Rochester, for the cheapest Dry Goods in Beaver county. jan5

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of Seward & Bentley, which appear on the outside of our paper alternately each week. They are enterprising Druggists, No. 189 Main St., Buffalo, and are doing a big business in the Alisma for the Hair, which has been tried and proven to be the best in use.—[Springville Tribune Nov. 19.]

Choice New Crop New Orleans Molasses. Best Honey Syrup and Boston Syrup for Sale cheaper than the cheapest at A. S. Harvey's Store, Bridgewater. jan 12;4t.

**List** of letters remaining in Beaver P. O. Jan. 1st, 1870:

Benj. Bradley, Mr. Jos. Boden, John Bryans, Miss N.A. Hawkins, Mr. Jno. Herron, P. K. Lane, Mr. H. McDonald, Myers & Armor, Mr. Patt. W. Grath, Miss Cati Myers, Mr. Wm. Rigby, Jno. W. Steele, Mr. Jas. Stuck, Miss Louisa Stuck, W. F. Smith, M. D., Jacob Trax, Esq.,

M. A. McCLAFFICK, P. M.

For anything in the queensware line, call at S. Snitger & Co's. store, in Beaver, Pa.

**Appointments by the Commissioners.**—The County Commissioners, during last week made the following appointments for 1870:

*Counsel*—H. Hice, Beaver.
*Mercantile Appraiser*—W. B. Lemon, New Brighton.
*Clerk to Commissioners*—John McGoun, Rochester.
*Janitor*—Jas. Fogg, Beaver.

**A Long, Continuous Residence.**—David Mitchell, esq., a highly respectable old gentleman of Rochester township, informs us that he has lived upon the farm where he now resides, for the last sixty-eight years. During twenty years of this time he spent *every night* under his own roof. Fro m this, we take it, Mr. Mitchell was not given to much "roving" during his life.

## LOVE Vs. GREENBACKS.

**How a "Loving" Daughter Brought a "Stubborn" Father to Terms.**

When a parent undertakes to make a match for his daughter—that is, to select a husband for her—he has on hand a very delicate and difficult contract. Especially difficult does the matter become, in the daughter does not love, or even respect, the choice of her father, but *does* love and respect some one of her own choosing. A wealthy gentleman, residing at or near Smith's Ferry, (let us call him Boyd) has a daughter, whom, according to her statement, he has been endeavoring to persuade to marry a man much her senior in years, because he was wealthy, influential, &c. She was in love with a young clerk (we will call him Cochran), who, although not wealthy, was respectable and possessed both the spirit and the determination to work his own way through the world. The young lady resolved that she would bring matters to a crisis, and on Friday evening last, having arranged beforehand with her lover, they took passage on the steamer "Belle" for Pittsburgh.

They knew they would be followed closely by her father, but, even should they be arrested on reaching the wharf, they also knew that the circumstances connected with the elopement would bring the old gentleman to terms, or at least tend in that direction. A telegraphic dispatch from Smith's Ferry reached Mayor Brush soon after the boat left that place (at half-past eight in the evening,) notifying him of the elopement, and requesting him to arrest the parties on their arrival here and hold them until the father would arrive on the first train in the morning. The Mayor sent two officers to the boat, which arrived at five o'clock Saturday morning, and on inquiry they were informed that there were "a man and his wife," by the name of Cochran, on board. (The "man and wife" story must not be understood as literal, but only a part of the plot, to get the consent of the cruel parent.) The runaways were notified of the telegram, and the fact that the officers were in waiting to conduct them to the Mayor's office. They expressed no surprise at this, although the lady showed some hesitancy about meeting her angry father. They were shown into the Mayor's private parlor, and there awaited the progress of events.

She expected an unpleasant meeting, but her mind was fixed, and she declared that although her father might force her to return home, he could not keep her there, or compel her to marry 'old greenbacks." She could marry the one she loved, and no other. The young man said he would have the wedding take place then and there, and would not return without his bride—come weal or come woe. The father arrived towards noon, full of wrath and indignation, and talked of shooting the young man who had stolen away his daughter, and putting her in the House of Refuge. Chief Hague, Clerk Patterson, and others 'reasoned' with the old gentleman, suggested the fact that it was too late to prevent the union, and after a good deal of persuasion got him to consider the situation as it actually presented itself. When he met the fugitives he was reasonably calm, and finally gave his consent to the marriage. Mayor Brush, in his bland and dignified manner, performed the ceremony, and the record may be summed up thus:

Married, on Saturday, Jan. 8th, 1870, by the Hon. Jared M. Brush, Thomas A. Cochran, and Miss Sarah E. Boyd.—*Pitt. Com. Jan.* 10.

## Correspondence.

EDITOR ARGUS:—In looking over the last number of the *Beaver Radical*, I saw a paragraph in the 'local column,' calling attention to "Letters from the People," printed on their editorial page. The first, addressed to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, is intended for "sarkasm," as A. Ward would say; but is, I think, a miserable attempt at it. Here is the concluding paragraph:

"A friend at my elbow suggests that I should know that you had changed to be a Republican by the results gained in Allegheny County last October where, by your influence, the Ticket had an increased majority of 3000 votes—backward.

Very Truly Yours &c.
J. H. T. JACKSON.

The great wonder to me is, how such a letter could be published in the *Radical*. If I had been "a friend at *your* elbow" I would have suggested that you Mr. *Radical* man must have changed to be a Republican too, judging by the results gained in Beaver county at the last election, where, by your influence our Ticket had an increased majority, in one instance, of over 1000 votes—backwards.

I know at the time it was a matter of dispute as to how this result was brought about; so much tribute it to the disaffected Germans, on account of sundry "Black Dutch" articles which were published in the *Radical*. Others sought to blame the "Whisky Ring,". While yet others attributed it to 'church' matters.—But we have the very best of reasons for believing that none of these were the true reason.

In 1868, our party Ticket was elected by such a majority as was never given in Beaver county before. The *Radical* was inaugurated in 1869—assumes to be the organ and mouth piece of the party—has its own candidates put forward and nominated; &c. such as could be made use of for private ends. Suspicion is aroused against one of the nominees; investigations (?) followed, the matter is 'soaped' over and the 'show goes on;' people begin to think for themselves; candidate under a cloud; somebody must be sacrificed; votes are 'traded,' and one of the opposition must be elected to save 'our candidate.' Now look! The *Radical* has been in operation *one year*, and from an absolute safety has reduced us to an absolute uncertainty. Before, we had 1000 majority, and a Republican nomination was considered the equivalent of election. Now, we do not know how, when, or to whom we may be sold.

Let the people look at this matter, and ponder over it, and they cannot fail to put the 'saddle' where it belongs.

S. S. K.

## COLUMBUS CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan 3, 1870.

EDITOR ARGUS:—The general assembly of the State of Ohio, convened here at 10 o'clock a. m., to day. In the Senate, the usual routine of organizing was gone through with in a quiet manner; but in the House, the opening scenes were rather of an exciting character. The House was called to order by General Sherwood, Secretary of State, the utmost harmony seeming to prevail at the time.

Several members failed to present certificates of election, but such good humor prevailed, that no one objected, and they were sworn in. When Williams county was called, the excellent tranquility of the body was marred. The mine burst. Mr. Bull, Democratic member form Musk Kingum, in an excited manner objected to the member of Williams being sworn in, and offered some resolutions to prevent Mr. Blakesley, Republican member from Williams county taking his seat. The Chairman decided the resolutions out of order, but heard the gentlemans' remarks, and then turned and inquired if the member from Williams county had a certificate of election. This was handed to him. He first read this, and then read the law governing the action of the Secretary of State in such matters.'

Mr. Bull then read from the Ohio laws the statute under which the appointment was made, and again insisted on his resolution being read. But the Secretary of State settled the matter by quietly saying. "The member from Williams will be sworn." And he was.

When the Chairman announced. "The next business in order is the election of a Speaker," the irrepressible Mr. Bull sprung up in an excited manner, and asked that a resolution of protest be read, several members objected, and Mr. Bull waxed furious, and said that this Legislature don't intend to be rode down in this way. You sir, Mr. Secretary of State are assuming powers that no other secretary ever assumed. We will never submit. Nearly all the members were on their feet. Democrats gesticulating, and tossing their digital members violently in the air, and shouting a chorus of "nerve!" Republicans simply observing the manoeuvers.

Mr. Bull, heeding nothing, and failing to get his resolution read at the stand, commenced reading it himself, while a brother Democrat at the same time declaimed in a loud voice. This joined with the rumble that came ever and anon from the surcharged bosoms of indignant supporters of Mr. Bull, made the time a most happy one.

The Chairman quietly heard Mr. Bull through and then said the resolutions are out of order." Mr. Bull appealed to the House, but the Secretary decided no appeal could be taken, and announced that the next business in order was the election of a Speaker.

On the first vote, after a good deal of changing, Mr. Cunningham from Hamilton county, was elected Speaker, and the organization of the House was gone through with.

The Governor's Message was not of a lengthy character. It was short and to the point. In it, the Governor called the attention of the Legislature to the matter of a Soldiers' Orphans' Home, an institution that was sadly needed and should be provided by the State, and that the obligation to care for the orphans of the men, who died that the State might live, had not been fulfilled. Mention was made of the fact, that about three hundred soldiers' orphans, during the past year, have been inmates of the County Infirmaries of the State. In this matter, the good old Keystone State is to be congratulated. Her endeavors to protect and rear the children of her patriot dead in a becoming manner is well known and appreciated beyond her borders.

The Governor recommends the XVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to the attention of the Legislative body as the most important measure for their consideration during the present session, and warmly recommends its adoption, believing that the measure is right and just, that it was now an inevitable fact, and if not acknowledged now, it was certainly to be so ere long.

It is said that a prominent Democratic member of the House will both vote and speak for the XVth Amendment, when the question comes before that body. If this be so it forcshadows a change of front in the Democratic ranks, and from the signs of the times it is possible that such a change is about to occur. Sherwood Democrats well know, that so long as any war issues remain to remind the public of the attitude of the Democracy during that struggle, any reconstruction of the Democratic party on the broad basis of modern advancement and civilization is simply impossible. The most profound thinkers in that or any other party recognize this fact. They see that the mere recognition in the National Constitution of an existing fact cannot be delayed through a willful lack of Statesmanlike policy. The jabbering and bickering over a thing when it is inexorably fixed is unwise and fruitless.

Columbus is flooded this winter with concerts, operas and other entertainments. There seems to be a general leak in the musical reservoir. The holidays passed off in a quiet manner; the days were disagreeable, mud and rain prevailing.

GALEN.

## Penn'a. Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Senate Republican Caucus met at Harrisburg Monday, Jan. 3, and nominated for Speaker, Chas. H. Stinson, of Montgomery; for Chief Clerk, George W. Hammersley, of Germantown; for Assistant Clerks, Lucius Rogers, of McKean, and Ebenezer Williams, of Pittsburgh; for Transcribing Clerks, Wm. G. Bosler, Edward Cowan, of Warren, Isaac Bodine, of Tioga, and Theophilus Heistand, of Lancaster. The remainder of the nominations were postponed until Tuesday.

The House Republican Caucus on Monday nominated, without material opposition, the following officers; on the report of the Committee appointed at the informal caucus on Saturday: Speaker, B. B. Strang, of Tioga; Clerk, J. L. Selfridge, of Northampton; Assistants, Edward D. Lee, Philadelphia; Jno. Smull, Harrisburg; Transcribing Clerks, G. A. Baker, Isaac Moorehead, James L. Allen, Jno. M. Kilbourne, J. F. Humes, Jno L. Morrison; Sergeant at Arms, Thos. Wilson, Philadelphia; Assistants, J. S. Halsey, Jno. McFadden, Warren McCreary, H. M. Straubaugh; Door Keeper, J. H. Hall; Assistants, Jno. Root, Jas. Scott, S. J. Hart; Messenger, W. W. Gibson; Assistants, Anthony McMunn, W. W. Wright, Geo. C. Anderson; Postmaster, August Beckert, of Allegheny; Assistant, Wm. Shields; Superintendent of folding department, James Reins, of Philadelphia. A resolution offered by Mr. Vankirk, of Washington, reducing the number of officers and decreasing the pasters and folders to twelve, involved a discussion, in which Mr. Vankirk alleged that the abolition of the franking privilege and the discontinuance of the *Legislative Record* would render pasters and folders unnecessary.

SENATE, Tuesday 4th.—Senate met at 3 o'clock, p. m. and proceeded to swear in the recently elected members. Mr. Pluddy (Dem.) and Mr. Beall (Rep.) both presented certificates of election from the somerset district; and, as the Democrats had a majority of the members holding over, an effort was made to have Pluddy sworn in; but the Speaker ruled everything out of order until the members about whom there was no dispute were sworn in. This was accomplished, and the Republicans were in majority. A resolution was adopted reforming the certificates of both gentlemen from Somerset, referred to W. Blair, of York, Doorkeeper; John Daily, of Philad'a, Sergeant-at-Arms; J. F. Kegrise, of York Asstt, Sergt.; E. B. Buth, Asst. Messenger; Jno. Bantz, Asstt. D. M. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Org nized at 12 m. All the Republican caucus nominees were elected. Wm. G. Moore was elected Speaker of the House. Mr. Strang returned his acknowledgements for being elected Speaker.—Several petitions were presented and appropriately referred. A resolution for a joint committee to contract for the publication of the Legislative Record was offered and passed. A resolution providing hours of session were fixed from 11 a. m., to 1 o'clock, p. m. A resolution abrogating the contract for printing the Legislative Record with Singerly & Myers, was discussion, was postponed until to-morrow.

SENATE, Wednesday 5.—The Governor's message was received and read. Among the bills presented was one fixing the salary of State Treasurer at $5,000, locating the Treasury at the capitol, prohibiting the Treasurer from depositing or loaning the public funds to his own benefit, and appropriating certain moneys as well as they accrue to the payment of the public debt; also, a bill calling for a convention to amend the State constitution, to be voted for next October. Convention to meet in November following. A bill incorporating the Avondale Relief Association passed second reading; a bill for the protection of miners was introduced and ordered to be printed. A resolution annulling the contract for publishing the *Daily Legislative Record* was, after considerable discussion, adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Governor's message was read; after which, committees were appointed in contested election cases. No other business of importance transpired.

SENATE, Thursday 6.—[The joint Republican caucus of the Legislature met last night, and nominated Mackey for State Treasurer.] The following bills were introduced: One for a new county out of parts of Crawford, Venango, Warren and Forest, to be called Chase; one authorizing a free vote in electing certain municipal officers of counties, towns, cities, wards and boroughs, which, however—when more than one person is to be voted for the same office—either to distribute his votes among the candidates or concentrate them upon one, the highest to be elected; referred to a special committee. One to consolidate certain boroughs in Allegheny county, under the name of South Pittsburgh. The bill repealing the 24th section of the last appropriation bill, was amended, allowing each member's $150 for postage, and passed. Tuesday next, 10th inst., was fixed for the reinauguration of Gov. Geary. Adj.

HOUSE.—There was nothing of general interest occurred in the House to-day. Adjourned until Tuesday next.


## New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—Fifty (50) shares of Stock of the National Bank of Beaver Co. Enquire at the Bank, New Brighton, Pa. [jan12;3t.

**DIVIDEND NO. 24.**

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Jan. 8, 1870.

The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. on the capital stock from the profits of the last six months, payable on demand—free of all Taxes, Government, State and local.

EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

jan12;6t

BUYERS, LOOK HERE!

The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Etc., Etc,,

on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

School, Miscellaneous and Religious
BOOKS

is complete; while no pains are spared on his part to make his

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated

**Foley's Gold Pen,**

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

He is the Agent for this county for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this. He will furnish them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.

J. F. PRICE,
Jan1, 1870;tf Broadway, New Brighton.

STRAY Heifer.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, in Sharon, borough of Bridgewater, on or about the first of June, 1869, a black heifer, about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. Mrs. LUCRETIA HARN.

jan5-4w

FOUND, September 30th 1869, in Beaver, next the Fair Ground, a WATCH. Any person losing the same can have it by calling at the house of John Thornburg, near Shippingport, the cost of proving a description of the watch.

jan5;3w

FOR SALE.—A first class engine and boiler, of the Carlan and Gibson make, all complete and in good running order. Cylinder 8½ inches in bore, 20 inch stroke, six feet fly-wheel, on cast iron bed plate. Boiler double fluted, 32 inches in diameter and 16 feet long. Can be seen in Shippingport Mill, at Beaver Station, C. & P. R. R. For further particulars, enquire of D. M. JOHNSTON. Beaver, Pa.

jan5;tf


## Markets.

**PITTSBURGH MARKET.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870.

APPLES—The supply is large and the market dull, though prices are unchanged: $2.50@3 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, and prices are barely sustained. We continue to quote at 30@35c.

CRANBERRIES—Continue to be quoted at $12@15 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; Ohio Factory 12½; Ohio Goshen, 19; York State farm Dairy, 19; and York State Goshen 20.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@13 cts.

EGGS—Arriving pretty freely, and dull with a drooping tendency; we continue to quote at 35@38.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged. The mills are reported as doing a pretty good business, having the largest proportion of the retail trade, which they are enabled to control in consequence of the low price of wheat in this market. We continue to quote at $5.75@6 for winter wheat flour and $6.25@6.50 for spring.

GRAIN—There is a moderate demand for wheat and but little offering; we can report sales to the mills at $1.15@1.18. Oats quiet, notwithstanding the offerings are light; we continue to quote at 47@48 on wharf and track, and 50 in store. Corn is offering more freely, but prices are still maintained, 80 for ear and 85 for shelled. Rye is dull, though there is not much on the market; we continue to quote at 95c@$1. Barley dull and nominally unchanged—$1@1.10 for spring, and $1.15@1.20 fall.

PROVISIONS—Market dull and prices a shade easier. We continue to quote shoulders at 15½c for plain and 16½ for sugar cured; breakfast bacon 21½c; and sugar cured hams 21@22. Lard—18½c. for western, and 19c. for city rendered.


To Consumptives.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

May13:1y

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
may12:1y No. 42 Cedar street, New York

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cts. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co., *Augusta, Me.*

oct27;3m.


## Married.

KERR—RUSSELL.—On January 6, 1870, at the residence of the bride, in Vanport Pa., by the Rev. James Hollingshead, of Beaver, Pa. Mr. Thomas Jefferson Kerr, of Freedom, Beaver county Pa., to Miss Alvira Russel of Vanport, Beaver county Pa.

IGO—BAKER—January 3d, by Rev. A. Dilworth, Mr. J. W. Igo, of Latrobe, Pa., to Miss Mary J. Baker, of Beaver Falls.

## Died.

NICKLE—In Hanover tp., of diptheria, on the 26th ult., after one week's sickness, Clas. D. Nickle, in the 21st year of his age.

JOHNSTON—On the 1st of January '70, at his residence in Rochester Borough, Mr. Addin Johnston, aged 7 years.


## New Advertisements.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Adam Johnston, dec'd, late of the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. LUCY JOHNSTON,
Executrix.

Jan12;6t

FOR SALE—House & Lot.—A two Story Frame Dwelling House, containing six rooms and hall, on a lot 60x150 feet; situated in the borough of Baden, but a short distance from railroad station; well of good water at the door; delightful view of River and Railroad. For further particulars inquire of

T. W. DEVORE, Baden,
Jan12:6w* Beaver Co., Pa.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, a few reliable, energetic salesmen to sell by sample standard goods. Address H. B. RICHARDS & CO.,
nov16:6m. 413 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.

A Tract of Land in Moon Township.

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, the undersigned Committee of the person and estate of MARY RAMBO, a lunatic, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on **Tuesday February 1st, 1870**, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, the property of said lunatic, to wit: A certain tract or piece of land, situate in Moon township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; Bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Reed; on the east and south by lands of Elizabeth Logan, and on the west by Raccoon creek, containing **56 acres** or more or less; about 45 acres of which are cleared and under good cultivation, the residue being good timber land. The whole tract is well watered, and consists of the very best quality of bottom land. There are on the premises a log dwelling house, and double log barn; a good orchard, containing about 100 young trees in bearing condition; an excellent well at the dwelling, and a vein of coal between 3 and 4 feet in thickness, open and in working order. The premises are within one-eighth mile of a church; one-fourth mile of a school house, and one and one-half miles of a school house, and four miles of Vanport Station on the C. & P. R. R. There are no crops now on the land, and possession will be given immediately.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, on the confirmation of the sale by the Court; and the balance in three equal annual instalments from that time, with lawful interest on each instalment from the day of confirmation.

JOHN STEWART,
jan5;6t Committee, Bridgewater, Pa.

UNION HOUSE,

A. BOYD ROOK, Proprietor.

Successor to John B. Clark.

GOOD STABLING ATTACHED.

BEAVER, PA.

dec 8 tlit apr 1.

Surveyor General's Office,
HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 12, 1869.

*To the Owners of Unpatented Lands:*

In obedience to an act of Assembly, approved the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, you are hereby notified that the "County Land Lien Books," containing the list of unpatented lands for Beaver county, prepared under the Act of Assembly of the 20th of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the supplement thereto, has this day been forwarded to the Prothonotary of the county, at whose office it may be examined. The liens can only be liquidated by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees, and receiving patents through this Department. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
jan5;6t Surveyor General.

Great Distribution

By the Metropolitan Gift Co.,

CASH GIFTS TO THE AMT. of $500,000.

*Every Ticket Draws a Prize!*

6 Cash gifts each $20,000 | 40 Cash gifts each $1,000
10 do do 10,000 | 200 do do 200
20 do do 5,000 | 300 do do 100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each $300 to $700
100 do Melodeons do 75 to 100
350 Sewing Machines do 60 to 175
500 Gold Watches do 50 to 200
Cash Presents, &c. valued at $100,000

A chance to draw any of the above prizes for 25 cents. Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a *sealed ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket holder on payment of *One Dollar*. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any Prize exchanged for another of same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—We select the following from many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them. Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara 89 Walker, Baltimore, Piano $850; James H. Mather, Dedham, Mass., $5,000; John T. Andrews, Savannah, $3,000; Miss Agnes Simmons, Charleston, Piano, $600.—We publish no names without permission.

Circulars, with full particulars, sent free. Prizes sent by return mail or express, subject to examination on delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reliable agents wanted. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contains one cash gift. Six Tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to

HARPER, WILSON & CO.,
oct27;3m 193 Broadway, New York.

## Miscellaneous.

CASH OR TRADE

At market prices for

2000 BUSHELS OF OATS,

1000 BUSHELS OF RYE,

1000 BUSHELS OF CORN

BY

JAMES DUNCAN,

Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa.

Who has just received one of the largest and most complete stocks ever brought to Beaver county, consisting of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY-GOODS

Hats, Caps & Furs,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Carpets and Oil Cloths,

Hardware,

QUEENSWARE,

GROCERIES, &C.

Barrel Flannels 25 cts. and upward,

Good Jeans, 20 cts. and upward,

Tartan Plaid Alpacas 25 cts and upward,

Plain Alpacas, 30 cts and upward,

PRINTS 6¼ AND 12½ CENTS.

Muslins 10 cts. and upward,

Domestic Ginghams 12½ cts. and upward.

nov17:3m.

TOBACCO.

Its deleterious effects on the health are annulled and strength to the suffering organs restored by using

LANGE'S PLUGS

They being a pleasant and powerful tonic in the shape of navy tobacco. Patented March 9th, 1869. If your druggist has not got it send 75 cents to us and we will send 5 plugs to any address, postpaid.

J. C. LANGE & SON,
Cor. Penn & Thirteenth streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov10:3m.

Christmas Presents.

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE;

No. 42, Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Have just opened especially for the coming holidays an unusually large and elegant stock of

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

S

## SELECT MISCELLANY.

### A NIGHT IN A STORM.

It was in a private parlor of a hotel in the Provinces. Two gentlemen sat at a well spread breakfast table. The younger had just pushed back from the table with an impatient movement.

"No," he said abruptly, "I cannot eat, I cannot drink. If I believed in presentiments, I should say I felt a warning of something disagreeable, if not horrible."

"Well, then, my dear nephew," said the elder, "as you do not believe in such things, why not make yourself comfortable, and enjoy your breakfast? You are not to start until to-morrow, any way, you know."

The young man rose from his seat and walked to the window, throwing it open and looking out into the frosty, brilliant sunshine. The air was intensely cold, and reddened his cheeks instantly. He drew in his head, saying:

"I shall start this morning. There is going to be a storm, and I must go. Will you accompany me to the station? The train starts in an hour."

The uncle shivered and drew his dressing gown closer.

"No," said he, "I'll not leave the house until I am obliged to. I did not leave England to get frozen by a Canadian winter. I did not know you were so sentimentally foolish. Alice will not thank you for coming a day sooner. Women don't like a bridegroom around when the wedding preparations are going on, no matter how much in love they are."

Robert Russell had left England three weeks before, to claim the woman of his choice, who had been a year in Montreal, whither she had emigrated with her parents, carrying with her the love and promise of one in whom she believed with her utter devotion. Russell's uncle and adopted father had accompanied him.

"There is a storm in the air, in spite of this sunlight," Russell said, still standing by the window. "I should not enjoy being blockaded in by snow on my journey."

"Probably not, but you might as well expect it in this climate."

"Well, I shall take Alice back to England as soon as possible," Russell said, with his hand upon the door. "Good bye, uncle then, good bye."

Russell was soon speeding from the town, his eyes looking eagerly forward over the vast stretches of snow, as if he would outstrip even the storm which bore him. He was not half through his journey by rail, when from the west, where it had lingered through the sunny morning, rose the filmy white veil that is the herald of snow.

Russell, looking, felt his face grow pallid in spite of his hopes and his youthful energy. He did not fear the storm while on the cars; he knew that they would get to their destination before the storm would be sufficiently advanced to retard them much. But he remembered that twenty miles he must go in a cutter at the last station, for Alice awaited him at the residence beyond Montreal. It had snowed two hours when Russell alighted at the station at Montreal. It was already dark save that the gloom was mitigated by a full moon.

He was half benumbed with cold, sitting so long, but he could not wait. Reason told him he was a day early, and might easily stay in the city until to-morrow; but some feverish, morbid haste, urged him on. He stood for a few moments by the bright fire in the waiting room. He then decided to go to the house occupied by Alice's parents. Arrived at the house, he learned, with dismay, that Alice had left two or three hours previous. Oppressed with fearful forebodings he hurried on, taking the road which the servant supposed her driver had selected.

As he emerged into the open country, the runners of the cutter sank deep into the snow. The horses struggled desperately through the drifts, while the blinding storm, and benumbing cold almost overpowered him. To arouse himself from the lethargy which he felt was the precursor of death, he stepped out of the sleigh and plodded on beside it. For hours it seemed to him he traveled, alternately walking and riding, the animals he drove being almost exhausted. Suddenly, with a snort of surprise or alarm, his horses stopped and threw up their heads, their eyes staring in their sockets at something indistinct in the gloom ahead.

A shudder, like the first chill of an impending doom, shook the young man as he came upon a cutter overturned in the snow. He was close to it before he could make out what it was. There were no horses attached —that he saw at a glance—at the tugs, cut short off, were fastened to it. The snow had blown away from one side of the sleigh, while the other was deeply imbedded. He leaped upon the runner, and hurriedly pulled the buffalo robes away; a fear came upon him such as he had never before known.

At last, it seemed to him so long, though it was scarcely a moment—in that snowy moonshine he saw the pallid face of a woman lying motionless among her furs. With a suppressed cry he lifted that beautiful form to his shoulder, and sat down on the cutter, bending his lips to the cold ones that could not respond to his caress. And yet she was not dead—a faint breath just sighed across his cheek.

He bore his burden to his own cutter, taking with him the furs that could not save her. His horses walked on again—they needed no guiding —they could find their way better than man could direct. Anything but intense love would have despaired in that tempest of snow, with that pitiless wind freezing across the earth raising no glow on the blue, white face against his own. He roughly chafed with snow her hands and face; but he soon saw that severer measures must be tried; that the lethargy was too deep. She dimly felt the severe friction, for she moaned and seemed to shrink from it—a wordless request to be let alone.

Russell had forgotten the cold for himself, the snow swept by him unheeded. Again he lifted her in his arms and stepped out into the snow, letting her stand beside him, then trying to make her fight her way on, knowing that if she could once be roused she was saved. At first she fell down helplessly, sank inanimately with no wish to stir. But in a moment his ceaseless efforts had some effect, and he could compel her to use her muscles slightly, though her head drooped in an unknowing stupor.

His face was pale and sick, as he knew the agony she endured. But pain was the signal of life, and not now would he despair. At last she looked at him with recognizing eyes, and when everything else had failed love reached the fountain of crimson, and sent a wave of it to her face. Could he keep the life he had saved, through a much longer journey? When he left the city there were a few houses scattered by the roadside for two or three miles. The dim glimmer of their lights he had seen; but since then he had noticed nothing—it was a waste through which he was riding, with no lamp of hope held out to him.

Human endurance could not last forever, and it was almost more than he could do to preserve the feeble life he had recalled. In another half hour ice and cold might conquer him. He would die with her; he could not live when that dear face was beneath the sod. A quarter of a mile further on, and he saw through the storm, a dark object by the roadside. It was a building of some kind, and it could shelter them. He turned his horses' heads that way, and plunged through the snow. There was no door. It was a dismantled log hut, with its door gone, and its only little window broken out.

But it was better than the fury without, and in another five minutes Alice was sheltered from the wind. With painful and patient fumbling he succeeded in fastening the buffalo skin in front of the doorway, thus forming an insufficient barrier. Then he drew from his pocket his cigar case and matches, and lighting one of the latter, looked eagerly around the room in the flickering light. That glance told him that there was an immense fire place at one side of the hut, and a divine light of joy streamed into his soul at the sight.

As his horses had dragged the cutter to the house, the runner had grated over the top rail of a fence, and the unseen post had nearly upset the light cutter. The white fingered, fair faced Englishman, worked with a power that was more like fury, and when at last a ruddy flame flew up the broad chimney, tears of joy actually started from his eyes.

Exhausted, happy, he knelt at the feet of Alice, and hid his face in her hands. With that reviving warmth came a little strength to her weary soul. She leaned forward, a smile upon her lips and in her eyes, and murmured:

"It was heaven itself who sent you here, Robert."

Two hours later a gray dawn was struggling through the clouds; a broad strip of blue encircled the west; the wind moaned in lower tones. The old hut was golden with the wood fire—it threw its radiance over the two horses that had been led in, and stood wild and grateful in a corner, their eyes staring at the fire. Renovated, though weak, with a happiness beyond words, warm in heart, Alice Malcolm greeted her wedding day. She had told her story to Robert—the story of her desertion in the snow.

As the storm had come on more furiously, her driver, whom she believed to be trustworthy, announced his intention of returning. She had discovered that he was in a semi-intoxicated state, but she refused to return, and he would not go a step further and cut the traces, mounting one of the horses left her to her fate. She did not know when she told it, that miles away, within the city, he lay frozen to death, the eddying snow drifting over his body. He had found a fate which his mistress had escaped.

### A Christmas Dinner with my two Husbands.

Reader, I dined last Christmas with my two husbands. Marchmont, my first husband, wrote that he would spend Christmas with me. He kept his promise, and on Christmas day, 1867, Harold, (my second husband) Marchmont, and myself dined together. My story is strange but in many points not a new one. I married a young man I dearly loved and still love. Six months after our marriage business called Marchmont Lefroy to the far West. He left me, accompanied by his intimate friend, Leon Audin. He was full of hope of the success of his journey, and, though the parting was a sore trial to me, then a bride, I can look back to it now as small in comparison to the fearful days and nights of sorrow I have since passed through.

Here I have to tell what has been told many times, and will be told many times again. To me such narrations will always bring grief, for I shall see in them but a repetition of my own dread history and sufferings. A long absence and reported death, I had not seen him for five years—though at the period I write of I had known him to be alive for more than a month. Captured on the plains by Indians; held a prisoner, with no opportunity of communicating with me, he had returned at last to find me again married. Leon was dead, but Marchmont lived. Leon Audin was the brother of Harold Audin. Harold I had never met; but the news of the death of Marchmont and Leon brought him to me. O God! that he had never crossed my path! Our common sorrow drew us near each other, and one day I became Harold's wife. Though Leon and my first husband had since boyhood been almost inseparable, Harold, living far from us, we often heard of, and the pleasure of his presence was frequently promised us by his brother, but something ever intervened to prevent his coming. His brother had not seen him for years; my husband never. Marchmont was wealthy, and I married again from what I supposed was love and perhaps because our two griefs were so nearly one. I mourned Marchmont's death, oh! how deeply! and for three long weary years could not be comforted. Twelve months after my marriage with Harold I heard that Marchmont lived. The joy and the dread—the fear and the hope—of this knowledge I leave you to imagine. His death was seemingly well authenticated, for had there been a shadow or doubt he would have returned to me—waiting, hoping, and loving. Harold was to me all that a husband could be—kind to a fault, rich and generous. And with him I was happy just one year. I will not say I loathed him then; but. Heaven pardon me, I know not why I could not bear to look upon him. I rejected his love, and refused with scorn every care for me. Marchmont was an unusual man; noble, and dignified. Thoughts of the welfare and happiness of others with him ever displaced those of self. Finding me married, he did not come to me; he did not reassume his real name; but in a distant city worked as a common laborer rather than allow me to suffer. He believed in me, knew how dearly I had loved him, and excused what he could not consider an error. It was only when winter approaching warned him that he could no longer subsist without help, that he determined to write to me. This he did in preference to retaking his name and claiming money and property rightfully his. That would have exposed me to the world and to Harold. Yes, I had deceived him in this, for I could not tell him that Marchmont lived. Alfred, Marchmont's child, my child—for him I feared yet trusted his father. The scorn of the cold, unfeeling world I could not think of. My sorrow within myself I could not bear, that all should know it—no, that would have killed me. Marchmont told me he would keep my secret, and explained why he had written, and said that, even if I would not help him, no mortal should ever know from him my story. In the same letter which contained the money I asked him to come to my house and eat his Christmas dinner with me *and my second husband.* I was crazy, mad to ask that of him. Call it madness, call it what you will I did it, and he came. I told Harold that a dear friend of my first husband would dine with us on Christmas day.

As the time approached for his arrival, I began to realize what a rash thing I had done. Much as I desired to see my first love, I trembled least I should betray myself. What if Harold should discover all? Was it possible to meet Marchmont for the first time in years during which I had suffered, oh, how deeply! I loved him, God knows I did; and his noble conduct made me adore him more than ever. I called to mind his handsome face convulsed with grief when we parted. His clear blue eyes had filled with tears as he embraced me, exclaiming passionately, "My love, my life! God grant I may return to you!" I had clung to him wildly—he had tore himself away—then darkness came over all, and when I awoke I was alone!

And he had now returned, and I was to see him. It seemed like a dream from which I could not waken myself. What should I do? It was too late to prevent his coming. I must brave the worst! Heaven support me if I should fail!

The hour passed, the time crept on, till only a few moments remained. I regarded myself in the glass. I was deadly pale, but calm; a strange calmness—like that of a sleep walker who fearlessly crosses an abyss on a narrow plank.

Harold came to me as I stood speechless, and spoke with more than his usual kindness. I forced a smile but shrank from his touch. I respected him, but in this awful moment I feared him. Suddenly I clung to him.

"Harold," I said, "you love me?"

"My darling," he replied, "can you doubt me?"

He clasped me in his strong embrance and kissed me.

"I love you," he repeated, "more than life."

"And if—if I should ever—wrong you," I cried feverishly, "you will forgive me—you will not curse me—?"

He placed his hand over my mouth.

"There, there," he said chidingly, "you are talking wildly; calm yourself."

He gave me a glass of wine. As I raised it to my lips, the servant announced "Mr. Vivian."

I deliberately placed the glass upon the table, and went forward to meet him.

"Mr. Vivian," I said, and my voice was so changed that I did not recognize it, "I am glad to see you."

He took my hand, and our eyes met. My God! What I should have done I know not. My eyes were riveted upon his—I bit my lip until the blood came to prevent my crying out, "Oh, my love, my lost love, take me away from here—save me from myself, or I shall go mad."

He was pale as death, but the pleasure of his hand recalled me to myself and as I turned away I heard my husband's voice, saying:

"I am glad to meet and old friend of my wife, sir."

Marchmont thanked him. His voice went through me with a thrill —the old voice, so well loved. Wretch that I was, why had I bartered away my happiness to another? Why when standing within a yard of him, could I not rush into his arms and cover his lips with my wild kisses?

"Mamma!" said a childish voice and my little boy—*his* boy—came running into the room.

Marchmont turned slowly to him. "Come here, my dear," he said.

The child advanced shyly.

Marchmont, after a desperate effort to control himself, extended his arms.

"Come!" he said.

There was something in his tones which must have touched the child's soul and aroused that responsive thrill which none but a parent's voice can. Little Alfred ran into his arms. He strained him to his breast. In embrace from which I thought the child would never escape alive.

"My dear little boy," he said, and his tears fell upon the child's pure face, "I will love you for your father's sake—I will love you with my whole soul God forever bless thee, oh! my darling!"

And looking on—what could I do? I clenched my hands, I muttered an agonized prayer for calmness, and then, with a sudden revulsion of feeling, I became tranquil, strangely tranquil. In gazing upon the honest trusting face of Harold, I drew a long breath, and felt, oh, heaven with what joy, that my temptation was past—I could remain to my second husband at least a true wife!

Dinner was concluded. I sat, smiled, and talked with my two husbands. Once, and once only did I almost lose my self-possession, or rather my unnatural calmness. My baby girl was brought in at the close of the meal. Harold, her father, father, proudly welcomed her, and Marchmont, my husband, kissed her.

* * * * *

All is changed now. Harold is dead and I am again a wife.

The accident which deprived him of life was not a sad one to me. He was but one of many victims of a railroad disaster, and God forgive me, I prayed to him my thanks. Dear, good man, he died not knowing my story, for my first husband and my present husband had kept his word Yes I married him again. Away from the scenes of my former life, I became for the third time a wife. The body of the dead man was scarcely lowered in its grave, before, with Marchmont near me, I left forever the home the city, in which I had taken a Christmas Dinner with My Two Husbands.

### Tried Their Hand at a Miracle.

A wealthy German citizen of St. Louis having died, the *Democrat* tells this story:

Yesterday a gentleman of our acquaintance, with a friend, visited the house to look at the body. He found two or three ladies in the room, apparently friends of the deceased, and standing over the corpse were two strange looking beings—one a man, the other a woman. The man was dressed in a long black robe, like that worn by priests, and his countenance had a strange unearthly appearance. The woman was dressed in a costume very much like the street dress of the eccentric Dr. Mary Walker. The two vampire looking creatures stood gazing intently upon the face of the dead, with glaring eyeballs and features twitched with occasional convulsions. Suddenly the man turned to our friend and said:

"Do you want to see a miracle?"

"What do you mean?"

"Do you want to see a miracle? Do you want to see the dead restored to life?"

The gentleman intimated that he had no objection.

The black robed man then seized one of the hands of the dead man, and laying it in his palm, struck it repeatedly with the fingers of the other hand, crying in a deep sepulchral voice:

"I command you to rise from the dead, in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth!"

The woman, at the same time, stooped over the corpse, and placing her hand under the neck, raised the head upon her bosom. The man repeated:

"In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, I command you to rise!"

Notwithstanding the conjurations of the strange pair, the body of the dead man did not stir, but remained cold and lifeless as before.

One of the ladies who was watching in the room where candles were burning in front of crucifixes, went down stairs, and in a moment a burley German, a barkeeper of the deceased, came into the room. He walked up to the conjuror and struck him a heavy blow on the side of the head, causing him to drop the hand of the deceased, and lift his own hands in astonishment. The blow was repeated, and several vigorous kicks were added, which greatly accelerated the motions of the man, for he made his way down the stairs at a very rapid gait. While this was going on, one of the ladies pitched into the bloomer with almost equal violence. She seized a mirror and belabored the head of the witch, and tumbled her down stairs after her companion.

The supposition is that the miracle working visitors were a certain spiritual doctor and his wife, who came to the city recently, and may be imposing upon the credulity of the public by pretending to perform all manner of cures and to work miracles. They pronounced maledictions upon the city and prophesied terrible mourning and lamentation.

—The Maryland Legislature met at Annapolis on Wednesday last.—F. C. Latrobe, of Baltimore, was elected Speaker of the House. The Senate adjourned without organizing.

—G. B. Stebbins, of Detroit, has accepted an invitation of a large number of iron men and merchants to lecture in St. Louis on the subject of protection to home industry.

### THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

#### Reorganizing the State Treasury Department.

We have information from a reliable quarter that a bill has been prepared, and will be introduced soon after the meeting of the Legislature, which provides for a reorganization of the State Treasury. We are not informed as to the details of the proposed measure; but it has come to our knowledge that the leading features of the bill are—

First, To relieve the State Treasurer of the actual custody of the public money and to define and limit the duties of that officer, constituting him the financial agent of the Commonwealth.

Second, To entrust the keeping of the public monies to depositaries to be established by law in different parts of the State, under suitable restrictions, securities, checks, penalties, &c.

Third, To substitute for the present nominal salary of the Treasurer a stated yearly compensation, proportioned to the dignity of his office, the importance and responsibility of his duties, and the labor he will be required, under the proposed system to perform.

The above is an outline of the proposed reform, as we understand it; and it is hardly necessary to say to our readers that the plan has our hearty approbation. We have done battle for this very measure, through good and evil report, and shall continue the warfare until the victory shall have been won and assured.

We are not so hopeful as to imagine that this great reform will be carried without a struggle. There will be stout, fierce and cunning oppositions. "Roosters" will brave it, and "Pinchers" will higgle and object to details. Some will, no doubt, ostensibly favor the reform to save themselves with their constituents, but endeavor to have its operation postponed to eke out present and prospective profits. The lobbies of the two houses will be filled with politicians of both parties, and have in a few years grown rich and fat without ostensible business; with officeholders who have purchased honors with money not their own, and with agents of banks which are willing to keep the people's money, and float it on the tide of commerce and speculation. Subsidized newspapers, too, will lend their aid in solving the great problem, "how *not* to do it." But the reform will be carried notwithstanding. Possibly it may fail at the approaching session. It may even fail at the next. It cannot be arrested longer, nor so long in our opinion The manner of either house who votes against it will be spotted, in the public judgment, as with a leprosy. Political shipwreck and death will be his certain and deserved fate.

With purity and economy in the State administration (and the public are well assured of both in the executive department) the Republican party of Pennsylvania will be invincible.—*Pitts. Commercial.*

### Senator Morrow B. Lowry's Opinion on the Treasury Question Legislative Doings, and Politicians in General.

Senator Morrow B. Lowry has just been interviewed at his home in Erie, by a correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, and from the account published in that paper, it would seem that the distinguished Senator unbosomed himself quite freely. On the subject of Legislative Reform, Mr. Lowry said: I want three millions of the ring fully exposed, and themselves relieved from their accursed legislation. What I blame the newspapers for, is that they are constantly crying out against the Legislature, hurling their censures indiscriminately, and failing to name the guilty, while they do not sustain the faithful and honest representatives of the people. I will unite with any and all parties against the ring. I will help to smash any slate to break down the corruptions at Harrisburg, and you know that your party has its full share in them. To engage in this work I consider a party as well as a patriotic duty."

In reply to the interviewer's remark that Mr. Mackey's friends are confident of his re-election as State Treasurer, the Senator said: "I cannot vote for Mackey, and have so informed him in reply to a letter from him requesting my support. The manner of his election last winter convinced me that foul means were used. Mr. Mackey is, doubtless, as his friends all say, a very clever young man, but I regret that I cannot vote for him. He was a teller or bank clerk or something of that sort in Pittsburgh, and had neither political position in the State, nor influence at home beyond a delegate election, until one night, like Jack's bean stalk, he grew up into the candidate of a powerful ring which was organized to get hold of the Treasury. Up till that time he was not known to a dozen members of the Legislature. If this sort of thing goes on some fellow will walk off with five or six millions of the public money one of these days. The ring are not only robbing the people, but they will walk off with the whole of it some day. This has happened in Ohio and elsewhere and may happen in Pennsylvania. Right here in Erie the County Treasurer not long since had his bond insured for a large amount, and then suddenly became insane. There was a story about his meeting a stranger who gave him a poisoned apple He is believed to be a defaulter for a considerable amount and not half so insane as some people imagine. I will unite with any men in the Legislature who will reform the Treasury abuses, and I will steer clear of any Republicans who wink at them. Mr. Mackey was last winter one of the most active lobby advocates of the anthracite-petroleum-whiskey tax bill. This bill was simply a scheme to filch money from the people, and put it into the Treasury for the purpose of speculation. It would vastly increase the fund for past and prospective elections of State Treasurer, and confirm the power of the ring. Mr. Mackey had a direct personal interest in this bill, and every State Treasurer will have interest in such schemes so long as the present mode of keeping the public moneys shall be continued. While the money in the Treasury was used for financial speculation, to the amount of a million or so, it was too poor to pay over the appropriation to our Erie Marine hospital, a great State charity, and the money was withheld to the last moment. We were obliged to pay interest on the debt for work done while they were receiving interest for the money in the Treasury. Depend on it, the people are becoming terribly aroused about this Treasury abuse, and they will not pardon any representative who sustains it. It is not Mr. Mackey whom they oppose so much as the system of which he is the manipulator. They demand that it shall be reformed altogether."

Relative to the infamous job known as the cattle bill, Mr. Lowry remarked: "I am told the cattle bill will come up again next session. That cattle bill is an old thief. It has narrowly missed becoming a law several times. If passed it would take value from every bullock and heifer that grazes in the valleys of Pennsylvania. In Philadelphia every rich man's mutton chop, and every poor man's tripe would be taxed for the benefit of a monopoly."

The interviewer suggested that the Republican papers had stated that he had left the party, whereupon the Senator remarked: "Yes, and Democratic papers have made the statement, too. I prefer to fight the ring inside of the party instead of outside. I want to overthrow the corrupt men who disgrace the party, and are leading it to destruction. If the ring is not speedily broken down, the party can't stand up."

### Voice of the Republican Press of Pennsylvania.

"Dunlap the well informed Harrisburg correspondent of the Washington *Reporter*; writing relative to the Treasury contest, says: "Matters are unnaturally quiet along the whole line at the present writing. Whether this is the lull which precedes the big storm of battle, or is evidence of exhaustion, your correspondent is not wise enough to declare. It would seem, however, that the Mackey dragoons are somewhat demoralized just at this time. The chieftain is looking after higher game in the Senate at Washington. Quay is hunting for his character in the western courts. Kemble is venting his blasphemous platitudes in Philadelphia, and "Don"—the heavenly "Don"—is twirling his taffy colored mustache in the cushioned and carpeted office of the Northern Central. My poor friend Mackey looks amazingly blue. The light has faded from his countenance, and his wonted vivacity has forsaken him. He appears to have learned the bitter wisdom of that sagest of counsels—Put not your trust in princes. I am satisfied that he is thoroughly disheartened. He has sought to bolster himself up afresh by inducing the Executive Committee of Allegheny county to instruct for him. Bah! that is too transparent. His fortunes are waning and he knows it. That deadly foe to corruption and wrong doing, the independent press, has thundered its anathemas all over the Commonwealth, and Robert and his friends hear and tremble. Cameron understands and is silent, and unless I am greatly mistaken, he will either remain so to the end, and let Mackey and his fortune sharers fight their own battles or strike out with a new and unexceptionable candidate and come in at the death. If Cameron holds his hands off—and he swears he will—I believe Irwin will be elected. But I would no more trust that famous Chieftain in this matter than I would Judas Iscariot with a bag of ten dollar gold pieces.

### The Unexpended Balance.

Thos. Nicholson, Mr. State Treasurer Mackey's Cashier, has furnished the public with a statement of the "true condition of the State Treasury, Nov. 30, 1869," in which he admits an unexpended balance on hand at that date of $1,409,863.48. This admission is important as demonstrating the correctness of Senator Billingfelt's statement last winter in regard to this balance, and the feasibility of applying it to the liquidation of the public debt, which Mr. Mackey declared would send him to the lunatic asylum if persisted in.

But Mr. Nicholson, anxious to make out a case for his Chief, offsets this amount with "liabilities assumed," "interest," and "loans overdue," and loans due July 1, 1870, amounting to $1,766,153.10, leaving a balance "assured beyond the present means of the Treasury" of $365,271.62. The extraordinary financial ability of Mr. Nicholson in preparing this ingenious statement will be understood when we call attention to the fact that while he *anticipates* heavy payments to be made by the first of next July, he makes no account of the heavy revenues which will in the meantime be flowing into the Treasury, the payments in the month of June being the heaviest of any month in the year, and enough to more than close the balance which Mr. Nicholson figures out in favor of the present management of the Treasury!

It seems to us that in volunteering *such* a statement for the purpose of bolstering up the desperate chances of his chief for re-election, Mr. Nicholson has committed as awkward a blunder as he did in voting for the infamous tax bill in the Senate last winter, by which he lost the confidence of the best men in the State, and the respect of many of his warmest friends.—*Lancaster-Express.*

### The Cardiff Giant Outdone.

On Tuesday morning last, while Mr. Wm. Thompson was engaged in making an excavation about half a mile north of West Hickory, preparatory to erecting a derrick, they exhumed an enormous helmet of iron, which was corroded with rust. Further digging brought to light a sword which measures nine feet in length. Curiosity incited them to enlarge the hole, and after some little time they discovered the bones of two enormous feet. Following up the "lead" they had so unexpectedly struck, in a few hours time they had unearthed a well preserved skeleton of an enormous giant, belonging to a species of the human family which probably inhabited this and other parts of the world at that time of which the Bible speaks, when it says: "And there were giants in those days." The helmet is said to be of the same shape as those found among the ruins of Nineveh. The bones of the skeleton are remarkably white. The teeth are all in their places, and all of them are double and of extraordinary size. These relics have been taken to Tionesta, where they are visited by large numbers of people daily.

When his giantship was in the flesh, he must have stood eighteen feet in his stockings. These remarkable relics will be forwarded to New York early next year. The joints of the skeleton are now being wired together. The bones were found about 12 feet below the surface of a mound which had been thrown up probably centuries ago, and which was not more than three feet above the level of the ground around it.—*Oil City Times.*

LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL: Place a young girl under the care of a kind-hearted woman, and she unconsciously to herself grows into a graceful lady. Place a boy in the establishment of a thorough-going, straightforward business man, and the boy becomes a self-reliant, practical business man. Children are susceptible creatures, and circumstances, scenes and actions always impress. As you influence them, not by arbitrary rules nor by stern example alone, but a thousand other ways that speak through beautiful forms, pretty pictures, etc., so they will grow. Teach your children, then, to love the beautiful. Give them a corner in the garden for flowers; encourage them to put it in the shape of hanging baskets; show them where they can best view the sunset; rouse them in the morning, not with the stern "time to work," but with the enthusiastic "see the beautiful sunrise!" Buy them pretty pictures, and encourage them to decorate their rooms in his or her childish way. Give them an inch, and they will go a mile. Allow them the privilege, and they will make your home beautiful.

A MIXED MARRIAGE.—A Washington dispatch to the New York *Post* says:

"The marriage of Mr. Paul Gerard, a brother-in-law of the Portugese Minister, to Miss Wormly, an octoroon girl, on Tuesday last, is not, it seems, considered legal under the French law, the groom being at the present time a French citizen. Under the laws of France no person can marry without the consent of the parents, if these be living, or, if this be refused, a legal notice must be served on them announcing the determination to marry without such consent. In the present instance Mr. Gerard's family protested against his marriage, and he neglected to serve the proper legal notice upon them, in accordance with the law, his marriage is not considered legal by the French legation here."

### NEWS SUMMARY.

—The damage to the tobacco crop in Kentucky is greater than at first reported.

—The telegraph operators at New Orleans yesterday joined in the general strike.

—Preliminary steps have been taken for the commencement of the East River bridge at New York.

—Wm. J. Lewis, a prominent merchant, has been elected President of the St. Louis Merchant's Exchange.

—The sale of pews in Beecher's church, Tuesday evening, realized $87,000—a considerable increase over last year.

—Mrs. M. Regney has been awarded a $20,000 contract for macadamizing streets in St. Louis.

—The report that Streeter & Strickler, of Junction City, Kansas, have failed and gone in bankruptcy is untrue.

—The steamers City of Baltimore, City of New York, from Liverpool, and Silesia, from Hamburg, arrived at New York on Wednesday.

—David Burkle, a well known butcher of Memphis, Tenn., was thrown from his wagon Tuesday evening and instantly killed.

—United States Senator Pratt, from Indiana, has decided not to resign at present, as he had intended. His health is precarious.

—The Hudson river is free of ice at Albany, but dammed at New Baltimore and Corsman's, forming a formidable barrier to navigation.

—A heavy shock of earthquake is reported to have been felt at Bay St. Paul, forty miles below Quebec, some days since. It only lasted one minute.

—The three hundred Chinese brought from San Francisco, and now *en route* for Texas, are under contract to work for twenty dollars a month and boarding.

—The colored people of Louisville, Ky., celebrated the anniversary of the Emancipation, on New Year's, with reading, speeches, and a public procession.


### New Advertisements.

New York Tribune.

*THE GREAT FARMERS PAPER!*

**The Paper of the People.**

*Now is the time to Subscribe for the*

**Great Family Newspaper!**

It is cheap because its circulation is larger than that of any other newspaper.

*Now is the time to form Clubs!*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains all the important editorials published in the DAILY TRIBUNE, except those of merely local interest; also, Literary and Scientific Intelligence; Reviews of the most interesting and important new Books; letters from our large Corps of Correspondents; latest news received by Telegraph from all parts of the world; a summary of all important intelligence in this city and elsewhere; a Synopsis of the Proceedings of Congress and State Legislature when in session; Foreign News received by every steamer; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods, and General Market Reports.

The Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and the various Agricultural Reports, in each number, are richly worth a year's subscription.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

To keep pace with the growing interest in practical Horticulture and to comply with the frequent calls from all parts of the country for information of a practical character on the subject, we have engaged the services of a person who is experienced in rural affairs to write in a lucid style a series of articles the Management of Small Farms, Fruit and Vegetable Culture, and how to make them pay, giving general and specific directions from planting to the ultimate disposal of the crops.

Of late years there has been a lucrative business carried on by unprincipled men, in selling worthless and old plants under new names to the inexperienced. THE TRIBUNE will be always ready to guard the farmer against any such imposition, that comes within our knowledge.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To make THE TRIBUNE still more valuable to its agricultural readers, we have engaged Professor James Law, Veterinary Surgeon in Cornell University, to answer questions concerning diseases of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and other domestic animals, and to prescribe remedies. Answers and prescriptions will be given only through the columns of THE TRIBUNE. We trust that this new feature in THE TRIBUNE will add largely to its readers, as all owners of animals are liable to need the information professional advice should be made as brief as possible, that the questions, answers and prescriptions may be published together. In short, we intend that THE TRIBUNE shall keep in the advance in all that may, in any manner, concern the Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mining and other interests of this country, and that for variety and completeness, it shall remain altogether the most valuable interesting and instructive NEWSPAPER published in the world.

It has been well observed that a careful reading and study of the Farmers' Club Reports in THE TRIBUNE alone will save a farmer hundreds of dollars in his crop. In addition to these reports, we shall continue to print the best things written on the subject of agriculture by American and foreign writers, and shall increase these features from year to year. As it is no prudent farmer can do without it. As a lesson to his workmen alone, every farmer should place THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE upon his table every Saturday evening.

*THE TRIBUNE is the best and cheapest paper in the country.* This is not said in a spirit of boastfulness. It has fallen to New York to create the greatest newspapers of the country. Here centralize the commerce, the manufactures, the mineral resources, the agricultural wealth of the Republic. Here all the news gathers, and the patronage is so large that journalists can afford to print it. This is the strength of THE TRIBUNE. We print the cheapest and best edited weekly newspaper in the country. We have all the advantages around us. We have great Daily and Semi-Weekly editions. All the elaborate and intricate machinery of our establishment—perhaps the most complete in America—is devoted to the purpose of making THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE the best and cheapest newspaper in the world. The result is that we have so systematized and expanded our resources that every copy of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains as much matter as a 64 column volume. Think of it! For two dollars the subscriber to THE TRIBUNE for one year *buys as much reading matter as can be found in a shelf of his library with fifty volumes containing the greatest works in the Language.* The lovers of cheapness can in further say

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the paper of the people. Here the eager student may learn the first lessons of science. Here the scholar may read a review of the best books. Here may be found correspondence from all parts of the world, the observations of sagacious and gifted men, who serve THE TRIBUNE as its *amici curiæ.*

THE HABITUE of *a strong fly season of its enormous circulation and great vogue,* it has long been asserted that THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has the largest circulation in any newspaper in the country. Everywhere we have gained twice as many friends, new readers, and new subscribers as the combine of the city editors combined. This is why we are enabled to say and work as thoroughly and cheaply. The larger our circulation, the better paper we can make.

*What are the practical suggestions?* Many. Let every subscriber formly his subscription, and urge his neighbor to do the same. If a man cannot afford to pay two dollars, let him raise a club, by inducing his neighbors to subscribe, and we will send him a copy *gratis* for his trouble. No newspaper, so large and complete as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE was ever before offered at so low a price. Even when our currency was at par with gold, no such paper *but* THE TRIBUNE was offered at that price; and The Tribune then cost us far less than it now does. We have solved the problem of making the best and cheapest newspaper in America.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS:

One copy, one year, 52 issues ..... $2.00
6 copies, $9; 10 copies *to one address*, $1.50 each (and one extra copy); 10 copies *to names of subscribers at one Post-office*, $1.60 each (and one extra copy); 20 copies *to one address*, $2.50 each and one extra copy); 20 copies *to names of subscribers at one Post-office*, $1.55 each (and one extra copy); 50 copies *to one address*, $1 each (and one extra copy); 50 copies *to names of subscribers at one Post-office*, $1.10 each (and one extra copy.)

*The New-York Semi-Weekly Tribune* is published every Tuesday and Friday, and being printed twice a week we can, of course, print all that appears in our weekly edition, including everything on the subject of Agriculture, and can send much interesting and valuable matter for which there is not sufficient room in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also gives, in the course of the year, *three or four* of the BEST AND LATEST POPULAR NOVELS, by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. Nowhere else can so much current literature and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in THE SEMI WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

*Terms of The Semi-Weekly Tribune:*

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year [104 numbers] $4.
" " 3 copies, 1 yr. $8.
" " 5 " or over, for each copy, $3.

Persons remitting for 10 copies, $30, will receive an extra copy one year.

For $100 we will send thirty-four copies and THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at $10 per year; $5 for six months.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, 1870. Price 20 cts. Reprint, 1838 to 1868. 2 volumes. Half bound, $10.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE. By Horace Greeley. Various styles of binding. Cloth $2.50; Library $2.50; Half Morocco, $4; Half Calf $5; Morocco Antique, $7.

MARGARET FULLER'S WORKS. New Edition. 6 vols. cloth, $10.

PEAR CULTURE FOR PROFIT. Quinn. $1

ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. Warring—New Edition. $1.

DRAINING FOR HEALTH AND PROFIT.—Warring. $1.50.

EARTH CLOSETS. How to make them. Warring. 25 cents.

Sent free on receipt of price.

In making remittances for subscriptions or books always procure a draft on New York, or a *Post-office Money Order*, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the money, *but always to a Registered letter.* The registration fee has been reduced to *fifteen cents*, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so.

Terms, cash in advance. Address—

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

dec23

### NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS

AT THE

### Beaver Book Store.

Elegant Photograph Albums, Nice Pocket and Family Bibles, Gift and Sabbath School Books. All kinds of Stationery, Diaries and Hill's Almanacs, Blank and Copy Books, Toy Books for children, and School Books in general.

dec8 1m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been issued to the subscriber on the estate of Margaret Bayne, deceased, late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., therefore all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to me in Hopewell township. ROBT. Y SCOTT, Ex'r.

nov12-6w

### Miscellaneous.

**D. S. RANGER,**

*Bridge Street,*

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

**DRY GOODS.**

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and Barrel Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Pl